The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Barometer 29.84

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 11 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 77 Humidity " 93 " 91

June 11 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 87 Humidity " 81 " 71

2942 日九廿月四 FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1915. 伍號 二一十年大英·省 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS $36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ITALY DEVELOPING A BIG MOVEMENT.

AUSTRIANS LOSE IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

Outbreak of Cholera in Vienna.

PROBABLE STARTERS FOR THE NEW DERBY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE ISONZO.

June 10, 12.45 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Rome, the Italians are methodically preparing and developing a great movement on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier. A communique says:—

Our Alpine troops captured an important position at Preikoffel, in the Carnic Alps, after several days' stubborn fighting, and took numbers of prisoners. But the weightiest fighting continues on the Isonzo against strong positions and in face of broken bridges and roads, the result of extensive floods. Nevertheless the Italians are everywhere most dashing and most tenacious.

We have won important positions and have also occupied Monfalcone. We have already over five hundred prisoners; our own losses are not serious. Prisoners declare that Austrian losses are very great.

CHOLERA IN VIENNA.

(*Havas Telegram.*)

June 9.

West of Kolomea the Russians repulsed very fierce attacks; the Austrians abandoned 5,000 corpses.

M. Poincare has visited the French troops at St. Mihiel, on the heights of the Meuse.

French stock now stands at 73.

A cholera epidemic has broken out in Vienna.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

June 9, 6.50 p.m.

Captain A. T. Pridham, M.B., Indian Medical Service (attached to the 8th Gurkha Rifles) committed suicide at Plymouth, in a train, on the 5th inst.

The Coroner's verdict was one of:—Suicide during temporary insanity.

The deceased was suffering from blood poisoning which was incurable.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

QUESTION OF SUBMARINE PRISONERS.

June 9, 5.45 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said the further capture of a submarine crew again raised the question of the treatment of submarine prisoners. For some weeks there had been no substantial difference in the treatment of the submarine crews and other prisoners. Their treatment now was absolutely identical, but this did not indicate that there was any change of opinion as to the character of the acts of the submarines, which was a flagrant contradiction of the letter and spirit of the laws of war, and was mean, cowardly and brutal. But the submarine methods were not the only ones adopted in violating law and humanity by the German Government. They opened up the whole question of personal responsibility, which was reserved till the end of the war.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

June 10, 5.55 a.m.

An Italian communique reports as follows:—

Along the Isonzo river on the 7th and 8th operations were continued with a view to dislodging the enemy from their positions on the right bank and establishing bridge heads.

The enemy, resisting most stubbornly, were favoured by the nature of the ground and their strengthened fortifications, while floods have broken the bridges and roads.

The Italians, fighting with the greatest dash, have won important positions and occupied the town of Monfalcone. They also captured a strong Austrian position at Monte Nero.

Five hundred prisoners have been captured along the Isonzo front.

IMPORTANT VILLAGE CAPTURED.

June 9, 12.50 a.m.

A Paris communique states: The artillery duel continued most violently in the sector north of Arras. We captured the remaining houses in Neuville St. Vaast and the whole village is now in our possession.

We also progressed in the "labyrinth," extended our gains at Hebuterne and repulsed a violent counter-attack north of the Aisne.

THE COST OF WAR.

June 9, 5.15 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that the total British casualties in Flanders and the Dardanelles up to the 31st of May were as follow:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers.....	3,327	6,498	1,136
Men	47,015	147,482	52,617
	50,342	153,980	53,753

[The total casualties from the above are 10,961 officers and 247,114 men.]

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS ESTABLISHED.

June 9, 8.30 p.m.

His Majesty the King has given his assent to the Munitions Bill.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

June 10, 2.20 a.m.

A Washington wire states that Mr. Robert Lansing has been appointed interim Secretary of State.

June 10, 10.55 p.m.

Mr. Bryan has issued a statement that he and President Wilson differed on two points, Mr. Bryan wishing the submarine attacks to be investigated by an International Commission, under arbitration treaties, negotiated by the United States, with thirty countries, although Germany was not a signatory.

Mr. Bryan also maintained that an American had no right to imperil his country by travelling in a war zone after the German warning.

It is understood the whole Cabinet supports President Wilson's view that arbitration is impossible unless Germany previously agrees to discontinue the indiscriminate destruction of merchantmen.

After a conference between President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing, it was announced that the Note would be despatched in the afternoon, and published on Friday in the morning papers, without awaiting notification of its receipt.

NORTHCLIFFE V. ASQUITH.

Angry Recriminations in the Press.

A remarkable campaign which has been in progress in a section of the London Press may be said to approach a climax to-day says the *Globe* of May 1. In it are concerned the *Times* and other journals controlled by Lord Northcliffe, the *Morning Post*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Daily News*.

Under the heading of "Munitions for the Enemy," the *Chronicle* has a remarkable article in which it attacks the *Times* and the *Morning Post*, alleging that they are giving the enemy the idea that there is disunion and distrust in this country with reference to the war.

A neutral who was very lately in Berlin, and there saw some very influential personages, tells us, says the *Chronicle*, that they all believed England to be sick of the war and hopeless of victory, and when asked why, pointed to the leading articles in the *Times*. The same impression emerges unmistakably in the German newspapers, to which these articles are almost a daily Godsend.

We in England, continues the *Chronicle*, of course, know how the old semi-national authority of the *Times* has departed from it; and since it became a part of the gramophone Press, and came to be published under the same auspices, we expect sensationalism from it much rather than responsibility. We understand how to weigh the relative importance of Press attacks, but in Germany and in other foreign countries this is less generally realised. Articles which carry no greater weight in the Carlton and Constitutional Clubs than they do in the Reform or the National Liberal, are read with elation in Berlin, and with depression in Paris and Petrograd.

Helping Germany.

Where the language of a newspaper points to national disunion and distrust, they will naturally suppose it to be blurting out the truth. Every *Times* attempt to destroy the nation's confidence in its leaders is meat and drink to our enemies and poison to our Allies and neutral friends. It has been, and is worth thousands of fighting men to the German cause.

The *Times* does more harm abroad than any other unpatriotic paper, because the legend of its former authority causes more notice to be taken of it. But if one were measuring the intrinsic unpatriotism of a newspaper's articles, the *Morning Post* would be a strong competitor. From the early days of the war it has missed few opportunities of trying to undermine public confidence in the Admiralty. Mr. Churchill is its pet aversion, and all possible mud must be thrown at him, no matter what national interest suffers. Its latest philippics about the Dardanelles show it arguing almost the least plausible thesis that malice could invent.

Helpful criticism, says the *Chronicle*, is one thing; but scurrilous attacks only stimulate and encourage the enemy, while depressing and bewildering our friends. At the present moment the most formidable force which we have to face in determining the duration of the war is not the military or mechanical organisation of the enemy, their numbers, or their diabolical inventions, but the confidence and unity of the German people. It is no over-statement to say that these Press attacks are playing a chief part in maintaining that confidence and unity.

Against the Premier.

The *Daily News* heads its leading article, "Mr. Asquith or Lord Northcliffe?" and says:—

The country, we hope, is taking note of the campaign against the Government which Lord Northcliffe is conducting day by day in the various newspapers. Sometimes the attack is on Lord Haldane, to whom the country owes the Army reforms which have been so triumphant a success in the present war. Sometimes it is directed against Mr. McKenna, sometimes against Mr. Churchill, sometimes against Mr. Lloyd George or the Prime Minister. It is worked with characteristic astuteness as well as with characteristic unscrupulousness. In the *Daily Mail* and the *Evening News* Lord Northcliffe conducts one phase of the campaign in regard to which the *Times* is perhaps silent. But in the *Times* another offensive is carried on, without any ostensible connection with the operations of its stable companions. But it is important for the public to remember that whether it is the *Evening News* and the *Daily Mail* which are assailing Mr. McKenna or Mr. George, or whether it is the *Times* which is attacking the Prime Minister, it is always Lord Northcliffe who is calling the tune.

The *Daily News* recalls articles from the *Times* such as, what it calls, "that cruel story of the plight of the British Army after Mons," and the statement of the *Times'* military critic that the Russians would be in Berlin in two months, and asks:

Is the country going, in Lincoln's phrase, "to swop horses" while crossing this unprecedented stream, simply because Lord Northcliffe has set his heart on showing that he is powerful enough to make and unmake Ministries? He does not tell us in the *Times* the *Daily Mail* or the *Evening News* whom he proposes to put in office. But we invite the country to think of the alternatives to Mr. Asquith. When it has thought of them it will know what to say to Lord Northcliffe and his campaign.

Mr. Churchill, Amateur.

Both the *Morning Post* and the *Mail* to-day have articles regarding a member of the Cabinet and the whole Cabinet respectively.

The *Morning Post* referring to Mr. Churchill, says:—

Do not let us trust to tradition any longer, but let us have it re-established that the Sea Lords and the officers afloat are in control of navy operations. We are accused of having a personal motive in making this criticism. We are careless of such accusations, because our whole object is to have the Navy directed by the experts and not by a politician. Is that an unreasonable object at this great crisis of British history, when the very existence of our country depends on the Navy, when any serious mistake might overwhelm the Kingdom and the Empire in hideous destruction and ruin? The Army is directed by Lord Kitchener and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John French. The Navy also has valour and skill, but the direction at the top, which is all-important, is in the hands of an amateur. If this amateur would confine himself to his appropriate position, governed not by his new legal powers but by Constitutional customs, we should have nothing to say. But he has entered not once but many times in the direction of naval operations, and every time disastrously.

Danger of Power.

The *Mail* says:—There is a danger, and it is no small one, that our conduct of the war may be impaired by too great an abstinence from criticism. Criticism that checks and stimulates and is not merely wasteful and irritating is a corrective that no British Government can long do without. Many mistakes might have been avoided had we had more of it in the past nine months. So quickly does the possession of all but unlimited power fly to the head that we notice among the Ministerialist journals a disposition to work up a pseudo-patriotic passion at the merest hint that the Government, or any of its members, share with their fellow-mortals a liability to err. That is an unhealthy and debilitating symptom; and the best and the only remedy for it is that the Opposition should resume something of that function of criticism and debate which was never more needed than now to make victorious use of the ungrudging help which the country is only anxious to render.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW DERBY.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received June 10.

Probable starters for the New Derby are as follow:—Achtoi (Trigg), Apothecary (Cooper), Chiokamaugwa (Macdee), Danger Rock (Whalley), Florimond (Jelliss), Follow Up (E. Huxley), Gadabout (Lancaster), King Priam (Heckford), Lemelior (Stern), Let (Fly Childs), My Ronald (Foy), Pommern (Donoghue), Rossendale (Clark), Rushforte (Wing), Sunfire (W. Huxley), The Revenge (Piper), The Vizier (F. Bullock), Vaucluse (Rickaby).

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Cholera has broken out in Vienna.

The Italians have occupied Monfalcone.

President Poincare has visited the French troops at St. Mihiel.

Reuter sends us a list of the probable starters for the New Derby.

Austrian losses in the recent engagements with the Italians are described by prisoners as very great.

The Italians are methodically preparing and developing a great movement on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier.

Heavy fighting continues on the Isonzo. The bridges and roads are in a bad condition, owing to recent floods.

NEWS.

Tennis fixtures for to-morrow appear in another column.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

Two Chinese were before the magistrate to-day in connection with extradition proceedings, for alleged kidnapping at Macao.

In a case in which a solicitor sued another European at the Summary Court, the point of inserting addresses in writs was discussed.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, June 22.

Sale of Land in Caine Road.—G. P. Lammert's Sales Room—3 p.m.

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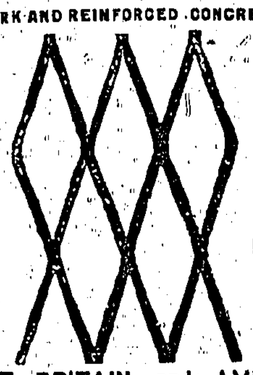

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, first floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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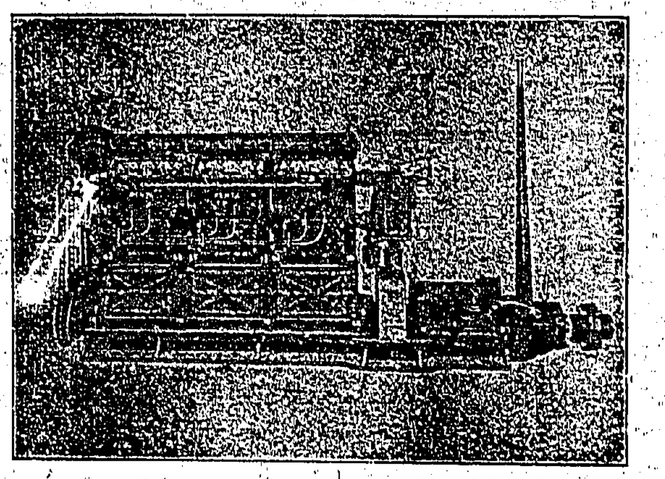

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

War to the Hilt.

According to our Peking correspondent the British Government is moving in the direction of ending the existing state of affairs which permits of trading with the enemy in China as well as in British colonies. From Peking we learn more news of what is taking place than from London; and if we read aright the deductions of our Peking correspondent, we fear that Japan will not endorse all that is proposed to be done by Great Britain, and one or two interesting reasons are put forward. Japanese merchants have been invited to submit their views, and while there is the feeling that trading with the enemy cannot be done by Japanese manufacturers and merchants if the best interests of the war are to be studied some of these merchants assume that as soon as the war is over trade will resume the even tenour of its way and it would be suicidal to shut off their sources of supply just now. If Peking reflects the view of Japan, then we are disappointed in our allies.

Daily Press.

Japan and Germany.

One of the demands originally put forward by Japan in the recent negotiations with China was for a pledge that the Chinese Government would not alienate or lease to a third Power any ports, bays on or islands off the coast of China. Obviously the intention was to ensure that Germany, ousted from Kiaochow, should not be able to secure a footing elsewhere on the coast of China. The fact, perhaps, has been rather overlooked by most people that by the Kiaochow Convention China admitted Germany's right to lease "some other point on the coast" in the case of her surrender of Kiaochow. It is interesting, also, to note that the Convention further provided that "should Germany desire to give up her interest in the leased territory before the expiration of ninety-nine years, China shall take over the whole area and pay Germany for whatever German property may at the time of surrender be there situate." Of course, voluntary surrender to China was contemplated by this provision and not a forced surrender to a foreign Power.

China Mail.

Why we lost the Organic Chemical Industry.

It was the wonderful organisation and control of all departments which struck Professor Perkin most in German dye works. The heads of the departments are invariably chemists, and the board of managers include a large number of chemical experts employed in the works. The adoption of similar methods in this country would meet with serious obstacles. For one thing, students at the old universities, in which the best abilities of the country were concentrated, were accustomed to devote the whole afternoon to recreation after a short morning's work, whilst the German chemist spent the whole day in the laboratory. The extraordinary complexity of the oretical organic chemistry made extraordinary demands on the memory, manipulative skill, and perseverance of the student.

If the war does nothing more—and it will do a great deal more—it will be seen that British manufacturers have realised that they must rely more upon themselves for many things which they were wont to order from the Teuton. What has been done by chemists in Germany can be at least equally well done in England.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hote with Wines & Liquors of the Best —ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Golf Record.

London, April 6. — Harry Vardon, the open golf champion, who last week equalled his long-standing record of 64 for the South Herts course at Totteridge, has now beaten it by doing a remarkable round of 63.

Plague Mortality in India.

The mortality from Plague in India during the week ending 15th May was 15,666 seizures, resulting in 13,878 deaths, in the Provinces. Bombay 334, Madras 6, Bengal 935, Punjab 11,704, Burma 52, Central Provinces 61, Frontier Provinces 51.

The City and Princess Mary.

London, April 26.—Princess Mary, who completed her eighteenth year and came of age yesterday, sent the following reply to a message of congratulation which she received from the Lord Mayor on her birthday:—"Please accept my best thanks for your Lordship's kind telegram offering on behalf of the citizens of London congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of my birthday.—(Signed) Mary."

China's Censors.

According to a recent report from China, says *The Economist*, the President of the Chinese Republic highly appreciates the energy displayed by the Censors in denouncing delinquent officials. He intends to present to the Board of Censors a tablet with an inscription written by him, so that it may be hung in their office in commemoration of their services. The principal Censors are to be promoted. . . . This example set by the great Chinese Republic might, perhaps, be followed by our less democratic Government when the time comes to reward those illustrious but unknown officials who open our private letters and prevent unsuitable information from foreign countries reaching the electors of the United Kingdom.

The "Spanish Prisoner" Arrives in Rangoon.

The public are warned against a lengthy appeal made in a letter by a Spanish prisoner, who signs himself as "Enrique de Fonseca," which has already been received by a number of residents in Rangoon. The appellant in the letter states that he had been unjustly imprisoned by the Spanish Government on a false charge of defrauding the Spanish Treasury of a very large amount of money, and afterwards absconding to London. He is said on his return to Madrid to have been arrested by the Police, who seized all his baggage and had him incarcerated. In the false bottom of one of his boxes he is said to have placed English bank notes for the sum of £21,422, and whosoever sends a large sum of money to the Priest of the Prison, one Sgnr. Don Abelardo, of Ramirez, Tarancon, would be able to get this fortune of his, as well as his daughter, who is said to have been left unprovided for and unprotected ever since he was imprisoned.—*Rangoon Times.*

Civilizing China by Cigarettes.

A recent investigation made in certain quarters, reveals the fact that Japanese cigarettes imported into this country have reached a very high figure says the *National Review*. It is estimated that in Northern China Japan imports 2,500 cases of cigarettes each month and each box contains 20,000 cigarettes. In the South, the number of Japanese Cigarettes consumed, equals only one tenth of those supplied by the British-American Tobacco Company, and sometime ago the Japanese attempted to drive the British-American Co. out of the field of competion, by a cut of one third off the ordinary price of the goods, but since the Chino-Japanese diplomatic question arose, the sale of Japanese cigarettes has been greatly affected in Southern China and only 200 cases a month are sold. In such places at Shantung and other parts of Northern China, Japanese manufactured cigarettes are being pushed energetically in the market and competing with the British-American Tobacco Company. The Japanese are establishing cigarette manufacturies at Yiakow and Tsingtao.

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MOUTRIE'S.

MISLEADING THE ENEMY.

Some Naval Dodges.

Commander Carlyon Bellairs, R. N., M. P., writes to an *Exchange* as follows:—

"Always mystify, mislead, and surprise the enemy," said Stonewall Jackson, and he merely echoed the teaching of every master of the art of war.

When a few ancient Britons were in danger of being overwhelmed by the Picts and all shouted together so that the hills echoed and the Picts fled before what they thought to be a great army, they merely gave us a variation of Gideon's 300 men who "with their trumpets and the empty pitchers and the lamps within the pitchers" put to flight the vast army of the Midianites "with camels innumerable as the sands of the seashore."

There is not only a curious tendency of old stratagems to be reproduced with success, but also for the tricks by sea to resemble those of the land. Thus in naval manoeuvres we have hidden ships under the land by covering them with foliage. Similar concealment is practised every day in the land war, even an armoured train being painted green and tied round with shrubs. In all probability we have had a good many cases of prisoners being captured with false despatches. It is a device more likely to succeed in naval war because it has to be done on so extensive a scale. Buix escaped from the Mediterranean by allowing Bridport to capture a vessel with despatches addressed to the fleet at the wrong place—in this case Ireland.

On the whole the naval side of the war, so far as it has been made public, has been singularly disappointing in the ruse *de guerre*, for there has been, with a single exception, only the stale old devices of false colours and dummy funnels. The Russian Admiral von Essen is said to have disguised his squadron, on August 27, to resemble German ships, and joined the enemy vessels under cover of a fog. He is stated to have sunk the Magdeburg and damaged another cruiser and a number of destroyers. A few days later the Press Bureau issued the statement that "seven German destroyers and torpedoboats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and it is understood that others have sunk in the vicinity of the canal."

We need devote very little attention to the perfectly legitimate ruse of flying a neutral flag except to express astonishment that it should have succeeded in the case of the Emden at Penang, and of the German cruiser which cut the cable at Fanning Island. The device was used on several occasions by Dundonald, who recognised its crudity by supplementing it with neutral pilots in his crew, and on one occasion escaped by adding in the plague flag.

It was the question on which the famous dispute between Admiral Dewey and the German Admiral von Diederich turned at Manila in 1898. The latter maintained that the neutrality and identity of a vessel were shown by her colours and appearance. Dewey answered that "her colours alone do not establish that identity, for it is a common ruse of war to hoist false colours."

Nowadays we do not even trust to the flag of truce, but we blind fold its envoys. When De Winter was blockaded at the Texel by Duncan in July and August, 1797, he was enabled by the flag of truce to see the size of his opponent's force. It was Duncan who, when his fleet was in mutiny, kept its own flagship in sight of the enemy making signals as though to a powerful fleet within call. His procedure was what Howard, of Armada fame, called "a brag countenance" when "notwithstanding that our powder and shot was well near all spent, we stood on a brag countenance and gave them chase." Dundonald came out of several tight corners by setting on "a brag countenance."

We frequently forget that though the Germans have little initiative they are exceedingly painstaking and born copyiste. Consequently every doubtful trick which we have light-heartedly adopted in naval manoeuvres is a precedent and a justification from their point of view. We have heard a good deal about submarines having torpedoed the Aboukir, Hogue, Cressy, Hawke, and the Russian cruiser Pallada, by sheltering themselves near decoy ships which were flying the Dutch flag and were liable to be searched for contraband. Here is an extract from the published official account of our Mediterranean manoeuvres in 1902, where we have both the false flag and the attack under it:

"The same evening the collier Rowtor, disguised as a German steamer by X Fleet, left the harbour with an officer and signalman from the fleet on board, and X torpedoboat lashed along her starboard side." The account then goes on to describe how the torpedoboat was twice slipped to make attacks on blockading cruisers. The torpedo boat then returned to harbour. "The Rowtor proceeded to Navarin, to which place she had been ordered, and despatched a telegram thence to the commodore of X Fleet (Prince Louis of Battenberg) reporting all that she had observed of the dispositions of A and B." She then returned, and her disguise even deceived the officer of the guard of his own fleet, "who addressed the master in German when he boarded her." Prince Louis subsequently escaped by the clever ruse of making a decoy squadron carry double sets of navigation lights, and also firing rockets in the hope of confusing the enemy's rocket signals. Another clever ruse in the Mediterranean was published in the press in 1905 when a blockading squadron got two destroyers into an enemy's harbour by sending them in with a cruiser in chase, the idea being to get them inside before they were identified as enemy vessels.

The American Civil War showed several cases of how a resourceful man can turn the tricks of his opponent. The best instance I know of was when the Sumter was blockaded by the Iroquois in the neutral waters of St Pierre. Her captain became aware that an arrangement had been made with a merchant ship to signal with lights if he got under way during night time. One night he moved off as if to go south, under the high land, to one end of the bay. The lights were displayed, and he saw the Iroquois racing to the south while the Sumter was shrouded against the land. The Sumter then made to the north.

It should always be remembered that what is valuable as information is also the most useful to mislead. Material thrown overboard from ships often leads to inferences—e.g., stable litter, etc., that transports have passed—and it is a fair inference that when transports pass more will follow. Following a gale, it would be fair game against submarines for an armed merchantman to disguise itself as a derelict.

In conclusion, it is well to insist that our command of the sea gives us entire scope for the preparation of all forms of traps or ruses, and usually the best are those which offer the most tempting bait. The man who is always thinking in terms of mere muscle and material is quite unfitted for command in modern war. Against a submarine the bait is easier to prepare and the trap easier to conceal, on account of the defective eye afforded by the periscope. The matter is very much simplified by the fact that, with the exception of a few attempts at mining, the submarines are the only enemies who go to sea.

Without a blow a wholesome idea of risk was instilled into the mind of the German higher command in regard to destroyers, then light and armoured cruisers, and finally battle-cruisers. Zeppelins have feared the North Sea weather from the first, and, having worked up enough courage, have perished by it. Consequently, the whole ingenuity of our navy is turned against the submarine, and I have no doubt whatever as to the result.

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J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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Joenoen Vesinglee, Shanghai.

Junyen, Shanghai.

Messrs. Lunan, West Point, Shanghai.

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R. BLACK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1915.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COMMISSION.

The Peking Government has drawn up a set of regulations governing the organisation of a commission to look after and strengthen the national defences of the country. This new commission says the *National Review* will be known as the National Defence Commission. It will hold a Conference in the Autumn of every year at the Headquarters of the Chiang Chun-fu of the Central Government. The bills relating to the national defence will be introduced either by the President or proposed by the delegates of the Commission. The officials at the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the Ministers and vice-Minister of the Ministries of the War and Navy and the Board of General Staff, the Chiang Chun of the provinces, the Defence Commissioner, the Administrative Chief Officer of Special Districts, the Inspector-Generals of the Southern and Northern Waters, and the Commander-in-Chief of Navy will be the delegates constituting the Commission.

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MY EXPERIENCES AS A GERMAN PRISONER, L. G. Austin	1.60	KING ALBERT'S BOOK	2.40
GERMANY'S VANISHING COLONIES, Le Sueur	1.60	HALCYONE, Elinor Glyn	1.75
AIRCRAFT IN THE GREAT WAR, Grahame White and Harper	6.00	THE SWORD OF YOUTH, James Lane Allen	1.75
THE WAR AND OUR FINANCIAL FABRIC, W. W. Wale	4.00	SHOP GIRLS, Arthur Applin	.80
THE BATTLES OF THE SOUTH SEAS	.50	LIFE, W. B. Trito	.80
WAR MAP, THE DARDANELLES &c.	.60	THE GOLDEN BOUGH, Frazer. Vol. 12 Bibliography and Index	16.00
THE A. B. C. OF THE ARMY	.80	LIFE OF H. M. KING OF THE BELGIANS	.80
		A FRENCH SELF TUTOR, Conacher	.40
		THE NEW ARMY IN TRAINING, Kipling	.40
		JAPAN OUR ALLY, Crewdson	.20

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By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1915.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE GERMANS.

From Home papers we learn that a meeting of the German "Shakespeare Society" has recently been held at Weimar. According to the *Globe*, "Only a handful of members were present, but it was agreed that the war need not affect the commemoration of the poet's birth and death." Is not there something almost pathetic about the Germans' claiming to have as close an interest in the great world-poet as other folk? We have no sympathy with those who would nationalise or parochialise Shakespeare, and we have to admit that the Germans are in the right to speak of him as the world's property; for he wrote, not just for the English people of Elizabeth's and James I's time, but for the people of the universe, and for all time. But there is such a thing as "casting pearls before swine," and the sober-minded British or French or Russian or Chinese reader of William Shakespeare may well be forgiven should he decide that there is but little in the work of the poet-philosopher that is likely to appeal to the modern German mind.

That before the war there were many thousands of Germans who valued literature for its own sake goes without saying; but of what use was their appreciation if it went no deeper than the skin? We all know now that German culture was, like German religion, a thing felt sentimentally instead of practically; a force that touched the emotions and sometimes the intellect, but rarely the soul—the real being. If it were otherwise their soldiers and sailors and rulers must have followed a different plan throughout the war. All that we see to-day of the trained brain of their nation is its ability to distort truth, to coin specious lies and to invent devices for killing as many enemies by unfair means as possible. If, then, we even went so far as to suspect them of having tried to acquire learning that it might serve base ends, just as the Chinese house-boy may study to write so as to be able to forge his master's name, there might be some excuse for the suspicion.

Many of us have seen Germans weep over portions of Shakespeare that had happened to touch their susceptible hearts; and the same people would weep over the Sermon on the Mount or the story of the Crucifixion; but it is only the German mind that can detect any worth in such yielding to emotion when the lessons conveyed by what has been read glance off the reader without even penetrating the skin. If the German Shakespearians possessed what no German ever possessed yet—a sense of humour—it might also occur to them that despite their idol's universality, many of his sentiments are such as could only have been uttered by one of the barbaric islanders whom they affect to hold in such disdain. All sorts of foreign or topical influences were at work in Shakespeare when he wrote his sonnets and certain of his plays; but the real soul of the man was British—and consequently anti-Prussian. If he could be sarcastic—brutal at times—in describing people of other nations, in Heaven's name what would he have had to say of the people who destroyed Louvain and Rheims? If the Puritans of his own day were obnoxious to him, what would he have felt towards the arch-hypocrites who described the sinking of the Lusitania as "tragic but nevertheless an extraordinary success for the German navy"? But unfortunately, as we said before, sense of the ridiculous does not enter into the Prussian composition, and it is more than likely that, when the Emperor William reads his Shakespeare, he sees himself only in such a type as Henry V. at Agincourt, instead of as the rest of the world sees him: a judicious mixture of Macbeth Caliban—and Malvolio.

Servia.

We hear little of the doings of the Servians in the war and practically all that we know definitely is that they are continuing to keep the enemy out of their own country. Those who are disposed to grumble and to suggest that the people for whose sake, to some extent at least, Europe is at war might be giving a bigger and better account of themselves would do well to recall the fact that Servia is a nation that has never yet had a full chance to right itself. Twelve years ago to-day the King, the Queen and many of their supporters were massacred; and neither before nor since that tragedy can Servia be said to have been at rest. From the 14th century till 1718 (when it was ceded to Austria) it was under Turkish rule; in 1739 it was regained by Turkey, and it was not till 1807, after a variety of rebellions, that it was established, by the aid of Russia, as an individual government. From then till to-day Servia's history has been one of plot, assassination, and warfare, without sufficiently long spells of prosperity or peace to enable it to show the world what it could do if Fortune favoured it. The end of the war should give it a chance to make a clean start.

The Home Population.

Read in the light of this morning's list of casualties, the statistics which we published yesterday from the Registrar General's report are of peculiar interest. According to the extract the population of England (England alone, presumably) in 1913 was about thirty-seven millions, of which eighteen millions were males. Even if we limit the proportion of persons of military and marriageable age to one-sixth, it gives us three million men answering to this description. Taking this morning's figures and allowing a considerable margin for those not included in the list (men lost at sea, in Africa, in the Bulwark and the Princess Irene etc.) we find that our actual losses (killed) will still be well under a hundred thousand even when we have assumed that a terribly large number of prisoners, "missing" and wounded may be written off as dead, or permanent physical wrecks. The casualty figures, one has to bear in mind, include Indians and Colonials, while those of the Registrar General are restricted to England. It requires but little arithmetic to show us, from the above, that the people who are deploring the falling off in our population, and the other wise-heads who are advocating polygamy and excusing "promiscuity," would be better occupied in discussing something sensible and practical.

Prevalence of Suicide.

One item which no one will like to see in the Report alluded to above is that, during 1913, no less than 11,042 persons in England met with violent deaths. Of course the majority of such deaths were accidental, but the number unfortunately includes 198 murders and 3,514 suicides. For a large population, made up of every race under Heaven, the murder figures may be called trifling, but the same would hardly apply to the suicides. It is in this direction that we confidently look for a big improvement when the war is over. The prevalence of suicide was a necessary consequence of the life that England was leading before the war: a life from which restraint, moderation, reasonable economy, temperance and good sense were sadly missing, in all too many cases. Men were growing unmanly and women unwomanly; both were clamouring for what was beyond their reach and were being driven to desperation by their failure to obtain it. Now they know what real hardship and real trouble are, and many of the petty ambitions and desires which brought about their attitude of discontent, and consequent readiness to make an end of things, have been knocked out of them. With the lasting lessons of the great war in our minds we may, without unjustifiable sanguineness, look forward to a very considerable diminution in the suicide lists of future years.

DAY BY DAY.

WISDOM IS OFTTIMES NEARER WHEN WE STOOP
THAN WHEN WE SOAR.—WORDSWORTH.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 83; rain.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; rain.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34½ published.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Luzon Maru.

Australian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Nikko Maru.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Sinkiang.

French Mail.—Closes per s.s. Cordillere to-morrow at noon.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Luchow to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—

China Fires Ins. Co. Ltd.—$134, buyers.

Hongkong, C. and M. S. S. Co. Ltd.—23 sellers.

Indo-Chinas.—$97½, sellers.

Shanghai Lands Tls. 105.

Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 97, sellers.

Green Islands.—6.85, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. $39½, buyers.

Steam Laundry.—$3.10, buyers.

Watsons.—$6½, buyers.

Shell Transports 93/- sales.

Langkats.—Tls. 41, buyers.

W. Powells' Ltd.—$6½, buyers.

Ewo's.—Tls. 161, buyers.

Luzons.—$31, buyers,

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9¼d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 12th anniversary of the murder of the King and Queen of Servia.

Commission for Local Officer.

Sergt.-Major McClelland of the R.A.M.C. stationed in Hongkong, has been granted a commission.

Portuguese Sued.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Moola Singh sued M. J. de Costa for the sum of $90. The defendant admitted the debt and the case was referred to Chambers.

Boiler Scraper Gassed.

A boiler scraper, nineteen years of age, has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the inhalation of fumes, while at work on a boiler on the s.s. Kwongchowwan.

In Chambers.

In the Summary Court, this morning Mr. C. F. Mason represented A. P. Jennou, of the French Store who claimed the sum of $175.70 from Look Man Chat. The case was referred to Chambers.

Accountant Robbed of Money.

A Chinese accountant of Possession Street has reported to the Police, the theft from his safe of bank notes to the value of $260. The key of the safe had been taken from the pocket of his jacket, which had been hanging on a wall in his room.

Europeans at Law.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the action in which H. Mace sued A. C. Bower for the sum of $73.41, was fixed for hearing on Thursday afternoon next. Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Gardiner for the defendant.

Theft from a Ship.

This morning at the Police Court, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a quantity of wood from the hold of the s.s. Albania. The Chief Officer of the vessel explained that the wood was portion of a batten used to protect the ship's side from the cargo in the hold and damage had been done to the extent of $20. The defendant was sent to prison for three weeks.

Ammunition Smuggling.

The padded and cross-gartered legs of a Chinese who was attempting to leave by train from Kowloon Station attracted the attention of the customs officers, who were satisfied by his statement that the heavy substance in the padding was money. However, on the platform he was again searched by a police detective and the padding was found to contain three hundred rounds of ammunition. The fine imposed worked out at $1 per round.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MR. BRYAN'S "REASONS."

British Casualties.

However bitter the dole, Britishers would rather the Government spoke out plainly—as Mr. Asquith has just done—on the subject of the casualties among their brethren than that it should hush up matters. It is but right that all of us should know what the campaign is costing the Empire in men, money and munitions. The more the Government takes the nation into its confidence, the more seriously will the nation regard the position, and the more ready will it be to make sacrifices. Doubtless there will be plenty of kind friends among the people of neutral countries to ask jeeringly what Britain has to show as a set-off to over a quarter of a million dead, wounded or prisoners. The best answer to give them is "Never show children or fools unfinished work." This is not the moment at which to ask "Was it worth while?" We know what we are fighting for and what we mean to accomplish; and the time for drawing up our balance sheet will be when the war is over and Germany subdued.

Submarine Prisoners.

It is good to know that another of the enemy's submarines has been sunk, for the destruction of every one of these pests diminishes the danger to shipping. We believe that this is the first time that a member of the Government has openly stated that the original idea of severely marking off submarine prisoners from others has not been strictly adhered to. "For some weeks," says Mr. Balfour, "there has been no substantial difference between the treatment accorded to submarine prisoners and that meted out to others." He adds that "the treatment is now identical." One hates to see the Government following a vacillating course; one feels, too, that it is but right that the authorities should have marked as strongly as possible their disgust at the behaviour of men who, calling themselves gentlemen could stoop to a lower level than that of West River pirates. At the same time, we trust that the critics will put a curb on their tongues and pens in this matter, for it is but just to assume that the Government was prompted to change its mind and relax its severity by consideration for our own men who are now imprisoned in Germany. There will be plenty of time for dealing with these pirates when the war is over. Our only fear is lest the Government should not remain in the same mind when things come to a finish. The Britisher is apt to carry forgiveness of injuries to a length that is positively pernicious. It is contrary to our national temperament that we should bear malice; and long may this continue to be the case. But this is not a question of personal ill feeling; it is a case of sentiment versus justice, and we most fervently hope that it will be justice which will actuate our rulers when the bill comes to be paid.

Americans in the War Zone.

We doubt if Mr. Bryan will find many sympathisers with his idea that "an American had no right to imperil his country by travelling in the war zone after the German warning." Who are the Germans that they should be listened to when—most characteristically, by the way—they order the inhabitants of neutral countries to keep off the high seas, to the detriment of their business or private affairs? Of what use is it to talk of "the war zone" when this has had to include places as remote as the Falkland Islands? If an American were foolish enough to attempt a business trip along the banks of the Aisne or to pitch his tent on the top of Hill 60, one might well say that he was both trespasser and fool. But to cross the Atlantic, a public highway, is quite another affair. In fairness to the Americans we should try to look at the situation with their eyes. If we do so we shall assuredly arrive at the conclusion that Germany has no more right to forbid them the use of the Atlantic than to prohibit their taking a trip down the coast of Chile.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION

Germany's Peace Proposals.

The following leading article was taken from the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* of April 19.

A remarkable proof of the change that has come over opinion in Germany as to the outcome of the war can be seen in the official statement from Washington that Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, has intimated the terms of peace that Germany is willing to offer. Apart from that evidence that Germany is now prepared to cry "Hold, enough!" after eight months of the conflict that she let loose upon Europe her terms are unacceptable, and it is very satisfactory to learn that the British Government has promptly assured President Wilson that it would be waste of time even to consider the proposals which Count Bernstorff has placed before him as a prospective mediator. After outraging the public law of Europe by the method in which she set about the invasion of France through a State of which she had herself guaranteed the neutrality, and after violating the laws and conventions of civilised warfare by massacring non-combatants with every method of "frightfulness" that calculating brutality could devise, Germany comes forward in the person of her Ambassador to the United States and suggests that the Allies should condone everything, and that there should be a general return to the "status quo ante bellum," Germany evacuating Belgium and throwing open the Dardanelles to Russia, while, in addition, she would be willing to purchase the Belgian Congo from Belgium. It is a great come down, certainly, from Germany's programme at the outset of the war—which included the occupation of Paris within three weeks, the dismemberment of France, the invasion of Great Britain, and occupation of London, and the seizure of the oversea dominions and possessions of both Great Britain and France. Germany has changed her tune. Eight months ago she set out avowedly to enslave all the non-German European States, and her soldiers chalked upon their guns at Liege "William II., Emperor of Europe." To-day she seeks to crawl back to the "status quo ante bellum." But Britain thunders, "No."

If Count Bernstorff had not already proved himself to be hopelessly incapable of apprehending the ordinary ideas of decency and justice that are held by the non-German nations of Europe he might be suspected of a lack of seriousness in formulating these proposals. But in view of his record for utterances betokening extraordinary obtuseness and machinations that have merely irritated the nation that he tried so hard to placate, it seems possible that he really imagined that the terms which he offered on behalf of the German Government might be accepted. But in the first place, since Germany has openly avowed, through the mouth of her Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag, that she broke her treaty with Belgium because it paid her to do so, it is not at all likely that the Allies will accept the word of the present German Government on any subject whatever. In the second place, when Germany comes forward with her hands dripping with the blood of the women and children of the country that she has sworn to protect against invasion, her offer to restore the "status quo ante bellum" is merely a farcical tag appended to a tragedy. The "status quo ante bellum" can never be restored for Belgium. Germany has not been able to put out the light of liberty in that country, but her soldiers have put out the light of life for many thousands of the Belgian people. How then can she restore the "status quo ante bellum" there?

Count Bernstorff has offered more than Germany can perform, not only in regard to Belgium, but in regard to Great Britain, France, Russia, Servia, Montenegro and Japan, all of which countries are mourning the loss of their sons who have died in battle to save the world from the realisation of Germany's unholy ambitions. Regarded in the cold light of a mere territorial bargain, the proposal to restore the "status quo ante" would involve the retrocession to Germany of all her colonial possessions that have already been taken from her or are in process of being taken. Japan is no more likely to hand Kiao-chau back to Germany than is Great Britain to retrocede the former possessions of Germany in the Pacific or in Africa. Germany's offer to throw the Dardanelles open to Russia would convey a strong suspicion that Count Bernstorff had his tongue in his cheek when he made it, if he were not such an obviously humourless person. There is every prospect that the warships of the Allies will throw open the Dardanelles shortly without asking leave from any German Ambassador or other statesman. Dr. Dernburg's naive statements to the pro-Germans at Portland, Maine, are even less convincing as practical politics than the proposals of Count Bernstorff. Germany's expressed desire for an "international agreement" by which the seas should be neutralised for the benefit of all, would be actually funny—if it were not impudent. What nation will ever trust Germany's signature to an international agreement again? Belgium was neutralised by an international agreement—of which Prussia was a signatory.

SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATE.

The report of the Seremban Rubber Estate Company, Limited, states that the crop of rubber secured amounted to 516,084 lbs, which shows a reduction of 47,922 lbs. from the yield obtained in 1913. This is fully accounted for by the temporary dislocation of the labour force at three periods of the year, when the wages of the Chinese were reduced by concerted action of the estates in the district, by the falling off in yield for the time in the fields, aggregating over 1,000 acres, in which the trees were thinned out for the future welfare of those remaining, and finally to the very unfavourable weather during the closing months, which are usually the best producing months of the year. The younger fields showed a satisfactory improvement in yield of 110 lbs. per acre, and the average yield obtained for the 1,744 acres in bearing was 296 lbs. per acre. Including the proceeds of 70 tons sold for delivery in the Federated Malay States under the contract advised in the last report, the average price realised for the quantity sold was 2s. 1½d. net per lb, excluding insurance against war risk. The expenditure incurred on crop account amounted to £27,756, or 1s. 1d. per lb. f.o.b., showing a reduction of 4½ per lb., when compared with the cost in 1913, and 8d. per lb. when compared with that in 1912. This reduction is mainly attributable to the lowering of wages of the Chinese labour force. In addition to crop expenditure, a sum of £344 was spent on the clearing of swamps and the upkeep of the anti-malarial areas. The profit and loss account for the year shows a credit balance of £24,198, to which falls to be added the balance brought forward, £3,050, making a total of £27,248. The directors now propose:—To write off for depreciation of buildings and machinery, £1,000; to transfer to development account the sum of £10,000; to transfer to income tax reserve account the sum of £1,000; to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. (less income tax), payable on May 3, which, with the tax, will absorb £12,000; and to carry forward the balance of £3,248. The expenditure on capital account during the year amounted to £8,543, covering the upkeep of 731 acres not in bearing, the completion of the factory and the erection of a smoke house of Sungei Gadut division, and the necessary provision of machinery. The estimated crop for the current year is 604 000 lbs, and it is hoped that a still farther reduction in cost of production may be effected.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Subscription List No. 36.

Mrs. Cattaneo, Bergamo, Italy ...	$10
Expense Accounts Dept. Naval Yard	20
H.K.V.S.	2.93
Water Police, collected from the Prince of Wales' Fund box	10
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund Collected by Mrs. B. Eustace (May).	
J. A....	7.50
Mr. F. M. Crawford...	5
„ G. J. Harman ...	5
„ Lam Tom San ...	3
„ S. J. Ainslie ...	3
„ Lam Shau Shan...	3
„ B. A. Stanford ...	3
„ H. E. Scriven ...	5
„ R. D. Bridger ...	3
„ Duncan Clark ...	2
„ J. C. England ...	2
„ B. W. Cormack...	3
„ H. Bullock ...	1.50
„ A. E. Paine ...	5
	51
Collected by Capt. H. D. Jones (May).	
Capt. & Mrs. H. D. Jones	30
Capt. J. Willicotte ...	20
Mr. F. G. Becke ...	15
Mr. W. L. Forster ...	10
	75
Collected by Mr. F. M. Crawford (April and May).	
Mr. F. Graham ...	10
Capt. G. H. Alcock	10
Mr. S. H. Dutton ...	10
„ A. Kum ...	10
„ W. Gow	10
Capt. L. Hussey ...	10
„ A. Fraser ...	5
	65
Collected by Master J. J. McKay, Kongmoon, (May).	
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith	5
Mr. W. R. McKay ...	5
Dr. J. A. McDonald.	1
Rev. Duncan McRae.	1
Miss F. H. Laugrill ...	1
Miss E. C. Reid ...	1
Miss Agnes Dickson.	1
Dr. Jessie MacBean...	1
Master J. J. McKay.	.80
	16.80
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey (May) Staff, Green Island Cement Co:—	
Factory, Hokun ...	73
Mr. D. E. Clark ...	5
Miss Baylis	5
Mr. J. M. Gordon ...	5
Mr. A. H. Roberts ...	5
Mr. P. W. A. Wilkie.	2
Mr. M. J. Brewer ...	1
Brought forward ...	$ 250.73
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund (contd.)	
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey, Brought fwd	$ 96
Mr. N. L. Railton. ...	1
Insp. Sims	3
L. S.	3
H. B.	5
	$ 108.00
	358.73
Already acknowledged Lists 1/34 ...	$252,027.26
	$253,285.99
Monthly Subscriptions	1,594.19
Already acknowledged Lists 1/35 ...	46,491.13
	48,085.32
	$301,371.31
Remitted to London:— 22/12/14 £17,000 at 1/9.5/16 29/3/15 £7,000 at 1/9⅛ and 1/10 28/5/15 £2,000 at 1/9⅛	290,117.47
Balance in hand ...	$ 11,253.84

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1915.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R. N., at the Marine Court this morning Acting Police Sergeant W. Pincott, charged a boatman, with unlawfully using nets, within the harbour limits, for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed thereof, without permission, on the 11th inst. Defendant was fined $5.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO.

Facts Concerning Their Singapore Premises.

Of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's new Singapore premises the *Straits Times* says:—The building which is being erected at the Battery Road corner, opposite the Post Office, has by now reached a stage when it no longer appears to be a hopeless muddle of steel and concrete, half hidden by insecure looking scaffolding. It is no longer a mystery to all but the expert, for there has risen upon the site of the tumbledown shanties and old commercial premises the frame work, and more, for that matter, of what will be the most modern establishment in Singapore. The clearing of the site, which was done towards the close of 1913, saw the end of more than one old landmark, whilst, going back awhile, there will be those who remember Emmerson's tiffin rooms, a well-known resort, and one that was particularly popular with seafaring folk. All that is done away with now, however, and instead will be found, in the course of a few months, a building of which Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. will have every reason to be proud. It may be said at once that it has been designed with an eye to the useful rather than the beautiful, the feature of the work being the embodiment of the most up to date methods, whereby the result may be a cool, airy structure, impervious to decay and altogether suitable to a climate such as this.

A representative of the *Straits Times* was shown around on Saturday by Mr. S. Tomlinson, who described what is going on and who supplied the information that makes this article possible.

Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. acquired the site from the Flint estate and, with the idea of advancing their business, are erecting a $300,000 store, designed on the lines of the modern emporiums of London, which will cover an area of some 12,200 square feet and will stand about 100 ft. high, from basement to roof. Their primary intention is that the building shall be for their own business but, at any rate for the time being, the second and third floors will be let out to tenants offices. Any idea of flats, at one time seriously considered, has been abandoned. Not one inch of space has been wasted as a glance into the basement will show. It is a cool, airy department in which it will be possible to display goods to the very best advantage. In a way it is really like a tank, for in order to make the place water-tight the walls, some three feet thick, have been taken down twenty feet or so. As far as the construction work is concerned, almost every new idea has been carried into effect. It is a steel frame building, the floors being of reinforced concrete, on the Kahn system. It was at the end of 1913 that excavations on the site were first commenced, the erection of the powerful steel frame being the next stage to be entered up. The brick and concrete work was begun on February 6, and with so much despatch has everything been done that by the end of next month it will be possible for the painters and decorators to commence their work. The business of the firm will be transferred department by department, and by the end of September it is hoped that the establishment will be complete in every detail.

But to return to the building itself. There will be the ground floor and, above that, three other floors, the second and third having been designed with the intention of letting them out as offices. As has already been stated, the building is essentially modern, and that means, amongst other things, that no space is wasted, that such is the nature of the structure that dust and dirt will not be harboured, whilst there will be fresh air and light, as much as is possible, by reason of the departments being high and airy, and also by generous allotment of window space. The steel frame, so Mr. Tomlinson informed his guests on Saturday, would bear the whole weight of the erection. Wooden ceilings, as might be expected, play no part in it at all, for nowadays, in order to resist decay and dirt, steel and concrete are made to serve every purpose. Actually the concrete of the floors is only two inches thick, but the arrangement of steel lathes and concrete beams, if the expression may be permitted, makes the building almost everlasting, so far as fair and square wear and tear is concerned. Entrances to the basement will be from Flint Street and Boat Quay, but there will be two main entrances to the ground floor, one on the corner facing towards the club and another round the corner towards the bridge. The entrance for the offices, which will be in Flint Street, will be entirely self-contained and apart from the business premises. The frontage will be most effective.

The window fronts are to be of teak, made ornamental with bronze metal, and will permit of goods being displayed to the best advantage. Inside, on the ground floor permanent show cases, all in harmony with the general scheme, will be ranged round the walls, but for nine feet above them there will be windows, and nothing but windows. The steel columns, concreted and encased in mirrors, and cases will also be made use of for smaller articles intended to catch the eye of customers. There will be lifts, of course, but the main entrance from the corner, which should, by the way, be quite imposing, despite Mr. Tomlinson's assurance that the place will be a draper's shop and nothing more, will be opposite the staircase leading to the first floor. On Saturday, this floor was not completed, and the uninitiated visitors were given an opportunity of inspecting the system by which concrete and steel have done away with the old lath ceilings and beams. This first floor will be particularly well lighted, for the wall space is to be given over almost entirely to windows, the frames of which are all of steel and made to open on the swivel principle. The feature of the building will be what might be termed the air well. The roof is cut in two, as it were, very much in the same way as the Arcade buildings, but the centre is not covered over at all. The inside verandah from which will lead the entrances to the offices, runs all round, so that into the very heart of the building fresh air and light can penetrate with the greatest of ease. Looking down from this upper floor one can see the three large domes which carry the light down into the department on the second floor, which is thirteen feet high. The fittings and arrangements here will be very much the same as down below.

The top floor will be a most delightful retreat for those in search of quiet offices.

KNOWN OR UNKNOWN.?

Question of a Solicitor's Address.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. R. C. Faithfull, solicitor, sued Henry de Hees for the sum of $42.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist appeared for the defendant, the plaintiff conducting his own case.

In applying for an adjournment, Mr. Dixon said he would have to take the same point as he had taken before, that the plaintiff did not give his address. The writ said "Victoria, Hongkong, solicitor," but the Registrar now insisted upon the address being given and he (Mr. Dixon) asked for a new writ to be issued and served with the address put in.

Mr. Faithfull said that that was an extraordinary objection for a solicitor to make—he knew his address.

His Lordship said he would not discuss the point. Mr. Dixon knew the plaintiff and saw him in Court every Friday.

Mr. Dixon: But the Registrar insists upon it now—everyone resides in Victoria who issues a writ.

Mr. Faithfull: Except your client; nobody knows his address.

Mr. Dixon: I ask for an adjournment because he says there is a defence.

His Lordship: I will take it next Friday afternoon.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID „	1.00 „
BUTTERCUP „	.90 „
PASTRY „	.80 „
CHEESE	.70 „

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and came into force on 24th May, 1915.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June 1	Tons 295
„ 2	„ 313
„ 3	„ 322
„ 4	„ 296
„ 5	„ 287
„ 6	„ 320
„ 7	„ 299
„ 8	„ 319
„ 9	„ 293
„ 10	„ 289
Total to 10th. inst.	3033
Daily average	303.3

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Police Reserve Orders, issued to-day are as under:—

Parades. (Central Station, 5.30 p.m.)

Friday, June 11th.—No. 1 Platoon, British Company, with Service Rifles. Chinese Recruits Platoon under Sergeant-Major.

Monday, June 14th.—Portuguese Platoons, Rifle Exercises and examination of candidates for Section Commanders.

Tuesday, June 15th.—Chinese Company, Rifle Exercises. No. 2 Platoon, British Company, examination of candidates for N. C. rank at Water Police Station. 6.00 p.m.

Rifles.

Preparatory to issue of rifles and carbines, all members, of whatever rank, are ordered under Section 11 (I) of the Ordinance, to forthwith return to the Armoury any Winchesters or Martinis and Winchester ammunition in their possession.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Order No. 46 issued to-day by Major Wakeman is as follows:—

Particular attention is called to Reserve Order No. 45 dated the 9th inst. with reference to Parades and Guard Duties commencing on Saturday, the 12th inst.

Note.—Gun Club Hill Guard will consist of one officer 3 N. C. Os. and 21 men, not 24 men as stated in Order No. 45.

In future the guard at Volunteer Headquarters will mount each day at 7.15 a.m. and 7.15 p.m.

Signallers.

Signallers will parade on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. at Murray Battery. Uniform optional.

Class of Instruction.

A class of instruction for members desiring promotion will be held on the Cricket Ground on Tuesdays and Thursdays in each week at 5.30 p.m. under Sergt. Major Bond, Dress Drill Order.

"D" Company.

Members of "D" Company willing to do duty at the Detention Camp or Gun Club Hill are requested to send their names to the Adjutant.

Transfer.

Pte. T. L. Perkins is transferred to "D" Company.

Note. In the event of the black typhoon signals being hoisted at any time after this date, all men resident in Kowloon will parade at Hunghom Railway Station at 6.50 p.m. in full marching order, and with ammunition, under the senior Officer or non-commissioned officer present, and will await instructions as to mounting guard at the Detention Camp, and Gun Club Hill.

U. S. AND MEXICO.

Massacre of Americans Feared.

Washington, June 3.—Drastic steps are to be taken by the United States government to restore order in Mexico unless the conditions now existing there are remedied at once. This is the substance of the state department note which has been despatched to Mexico City and which was made public though the press of the country yesterday.

The state department has also announced that it has been advised that the note has already been delivered to the proper authorities in the Mexican capital.

"Unless Mexico very soon secures an united government, and one which can be recognised by the United States," says the note, "America will consider it a duty to take action, that conditions of stability may be restored."

"The United States," the message goes on, "can no longer stand indifferent to what is happening in Mexico."

In all quarters profound satisfaction is expressed that the Administration has determined to intervene with vigour in Mexican affairs, for the reports of conditions which continue to come in describe the state of the people as miserable in the extreme.

General massacre of Americans at Tampico is feared, according to messages which have been received from Houston, Texas. Already there have been riotous outbreaks, and six American residents of Tampico have lost their lives. The possibility of a general uprising in the city directed against the citizens of the United States is mentioned as a source of growing anxiety.

The State Department is in receipt of messages which confirm this increasing unrest.—*Cablenews American.*

TENNIS LEAGUE.

To-morrow's Teams.

The following team will represent the Wigwam in their match against the Olympic to-morrow:—Humphreys, Lambert, Le Breton, Sewell, Pedersen, Hanson.

The following will represent the Club de Recreio in their match against the Kowloon 'B' on Saturday at 4.30 p.m. on the latter's ground.

Messrs. P. Roza and J. Lopes; A. Lopes and F. Remedios; V. Yvanovich and E. Marques.

Industrial Development in China.

It is understood that in China the following measures for industrial development have received official sanction: (1) Establishment of two big tanneries in Fengtien and Shanghai and three branch tanneries in Hankow, Tientsin and Canton respectively in which foreign experts will be employed; (2) extension of tea inspecting offices in every tea producing district such as Fukien, Hupeh and other provinces; (3) establishment of a soap manufactory at Hankow and (4) erection of flour mills in provinces where wheat forms the staple product, *National Review.*

Summit

SOFT FINISH PLEATED FRONT

DRESS SHIRTS

IN ORDINARY OR COAT CUT STYLE

$4.00 each 6 for $22.00.

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Guaranteed SUN HELMETS, MADE BY

GLYNS SUNPROOF HELMET GLYN & Co 44 Old Bond St. London. 44 OLD BOND ST. LONDON.W.

Prices $8.50 $10.00 $11.50.

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Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S

RENOWNED PIANOS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the s.s. "AQUITANIA,"

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

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SPECIALITIES

BOLS'

FINE OLD GENEVA & LIQUEURS.

CURACAO

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THE FINEST LIQUEURS ON THE MARKET.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
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THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	17th June.	21st June.
TAIYUAN	9th July	14th July.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to **Butterfield & Swire.**

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Ilola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 19th June.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 20th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 11th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SATURDAY, 12th JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 462 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SANUI.** These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—
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Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	§Hirano Maru, Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000	THUR., 17th June at noon.
	§Katori Maru, Capt. B. Kon	T. 20,000	THURS., 1st July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	†§Aki Maru, Capt. Noma	T. 12,500	TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.
	§Tamba Maru, Capt. Nagasuye	T. 12,500	TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	§Tango Maru, Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500	TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.
	§Nikko Maru, Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600	FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru, Capt. Takano	T. 12,000	WEDNES., 16th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru, Capt. Nomura	T. 12,000	SATURDAY, 12th June.
KOBE & Yokohama	Ceylon Maru, Capt. Shinoh	T. 10,000	FRIDAY, 18th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Bombay Maru, Capt. Ohta	T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 25th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	§Nikko Maru, Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600	SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	§Kashima Maru, Capt. Yazi	T. 20,000	MON., 14th June at 3 p.m.

† Omitting Keelung.
§ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima "	21,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Aki	Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday	15th June
Tamba	"	12,500 "	"	29th June
Yokohama	"	12,500 "	Thursday	8th July
Sado	"	12,500 "	Tuesday	27th July
Awa	"	12,500 "	Tuesday	10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	13th June at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	15th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinklang	15th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	22nd June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

☞**MANILA LINE.**—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

☞**SHANGHAI LINE.**—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan", and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 11th June, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA	...	S'HAI & JAPAN	1st half June
Tjipanas	JAVA	4th June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjitaroemx	JAVA	15th June	S'HAI	2nd half June

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. [15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 29th June, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to **NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.**

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans		22nd June at 11 a.m.
Empire	24th June	17th July "
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug. "
Aldenham	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity: All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers! Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.	
Haicheng ...	W. C. Passmore.	FRI.,	11th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart...	TUES.,	15th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans ...	FRI.,	18th June at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

New Bibby Line.

We are informed that owing to Government requirements the work on the new steamer "Lancashire" has been stopped or largely curtailed and that it is extremely doubtful whether this steamer can now be completed in time to take up the run as intended, and shown in the list of sailings, viz. 28th October from Liverpool. The new steamer will be the last word in passenger steamers travelling to the East. She will have accommodation for 295 first class passengers and will have every modern convenience. A new feature and one which will be a distinct improvement is the arrangement of lavatories and bath rooms. These are situated conveniently on each of the three decks on which the passenger accommodation is placed. Additional lounge accommodation is also provided both for ladies and gentlemen. The actual dimensions of the new steamer are not yet to hand, but we believe she is 495 feet long over all and 56 feet beam. She is built with a cruiser stern which will add to her steadiness in rough weather. She will have a cargo capacity of about 10,000 tons. As usual with the Bibby Line steamers she is being built and engined by Messrs. Harland and Wolff. Her speed will be 16½ knots. In connection with the recent serious congestion of cargo at Home ports as affecting sailings, the Bibby steamers have a very good record up to date. Since the beginning of November last five sailings from Liverpool have been only one day behind schedule and three other steamers were two days late in leaving, all the others have sailed up to time. Quite recently serious delays have taken place at Marseilles where the Bibby steamers have had to discharge large quantities of Government stores (British and French) from Liverpool to Marseilles.—*Exchange.*

China Coast Gazette.

Captain K. Tuebben, of the Hunan, is on leave.

Mr. W. McDonald, from reserve, has gone acting master, Hunan.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, chief officer, Poyang, has gone chief officer, Liangchow.

Mr. D. Williams, chief officer, Liangchow, has gone chief officer, Poyang.

Captain G. D. Mills, of the Tean, has gone master, Singan.

Captain H. Trowbridge, of the Singan, has gone master, Tean.

Mr. E. Heibr, second officer, Heinming, has gone acting chief officer, Chiyuen.

Mr. M. F. Berkeley, acting chief officer, Chiyuen, has gone second officer, Heinming.

Mr. R. Hintze, second officer, Kiangyu, is deceased.

Mr. A. R. Newberg, chief officer, Kiangyung, is on leave.

Galveston Exports.

The month of March just closed was the busiest in the history of the port of Galveston, the exports for the month being valued at approximately $22,000,000, or over 50 per cent greater than those of March, 1914. Unofficial figures place the cotton exports from the port during the single month at 460,430 bales, and the wheat exports at 2,926,100 bushels. Forty-four steamships that departed from Galveston during March carried cargoes of cotton, and nineteen carried full or part cargoes of wheat. The total number of vessels arriving at the same port in the same month of this year was 104, and a total of 108 cleared from the same port. The cotton moving out of Galveston last month has been shipped to ports of Great Britain, Norway, Spain, Italy, and Holland. To Liverpool and Manchester have gone eighteen cargoes, to Christiania and Gothenburg have gone eight, to ports of Italy have gone six and to Barcelona six. Rotterdam has been the destination of four cargoes that were exported. Manchester, England, and Piraeus, Greece, have been the destinations of the majority of wheat cargoes. Four cargoes were shipped to both ports and other cargoes were cleared for Marseilles, Naples, Liverpool, Bordeaux, Civita Vecchia and Malaga.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat.,	12th June at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'cutta	Kutsang*	Sat.,	12th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Sun.,	13th June at d'light
W'wei & Tientsin	Chipshing*	Wed.,	16th June at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang†	Thur.,	17th June at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat.,	19th June at 3 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	Fri.,	25th June at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	End of June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9 Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR GOW & Co.) LTD.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914. SHEWAN TOMES & Co. Agents.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	12, June
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	17, June
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	19, June
London	Mon'shire	J. M. Co.	19, June
London & Liverpool	NetherbyHall	B. L. L.	24, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	22, June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Kathiawar	B. L.	23, June
New York via Panama	Walton Hall	B. L. L.	8, July
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	E. in July
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	21, June
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	22, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	11, June
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M.	14, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	15, June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	16, June
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	18, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, June
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Japan	D. S. Co.	20, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	25, June
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC s.s. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine Ports on 5th inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about 17th instant.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. CHINA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, June 15, at noon, for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver B. C. on the 2nd June, p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S.L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The I. L. s.s. INDRASANUTA from Vladivostock for Shanghai is due at Hongkong end July, leaves for New York.

The s.s. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 30th May and may be expected here on or about the 15th June.

The s.s. ITOLA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 9th inst., afternoon and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Brisbane, Br. s.s. 715, J. Salmes, 30th May—Cebu, 25th May—Ballast—C Clark.

Providence, Norw. s.s. 693, M. G. Steen, 31st May—Sydney, 8th May, Ballast—T. & Co.

Unkai Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,988, G. Kamasaki, 1st inst.—Wakamatsu, 25th ulto. Coal—M.B.K.

Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,636, K. Hori, 5th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. General—O.S.K.

Robert Dollar, Am. s.s. R. L. Morton, 6th inst—Manila, Gen.—D. Co.

Tjipanas, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. de Lange, 6th inst.—Java, Sugar—J.C.J.L.

Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, Rees Lewis, 6th inst. Swatow, 5th inst. Rice—B. & S.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 7th inst.—Moji, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Anamba, Br. s.s. 1,159, H. E. Hill, 7th inst, —Manila, 2nd inst., Ballast—A. P. & Co.

Taishun, Chinese s.s. 1,200, Westerlund. 8th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd instant. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 8th —Manila, 5th inst. General—J. M. & Co.

China, Am. s.s. 3,186, H. Thompson, 8th inst.—Manila, 6th inst. Gen.—M. & Co.

Chiyuen, Chinese s.s. 1,177, Wm. Ross, 9th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Mitsuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,703, P. Nakamura, 8th inst.—Penang, 31st ulto., Gen.—D. & Co.

Bauri Maru, Jap. s.s. R. Matsui, 8th inst. —Samaring, 1st inst., Sugar.—D. & Co.

Ranelin, Br. s.s. 3,496, J.T. Welsh, 8th inst. —Newchwang, 1st inst., Ballast —A. P. & Co.

Annar, Norw. s.s. 1,017, T. Odine, 8th inst. —Bangkok, 1st inst. Gen.—T. & Co.

Sulsang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 8th inst. Singapore, 2nd inst. Gen. —J. M. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,346, A. Jenkins, 9th inst —Saigon, 5th inst, Rice & Gen. —Chinese.

Chipshing, Br. s.s. 1,199, H. G. Wallner, 9th inst.—Wei-hai-wei, 4th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,238, D. R. Davies, 10th inst.—Shanghai, General—B. & S.

Singan, Br. s.s. 1,046, J. D. Mills, 9th inst. —Pakhoi, 8th inst, Gen.—B. & S.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 740, K. Murakami, 9th inst.—Swatow, 8th inst, Gen. —O.S.K.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to:—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "MINNESOTA," (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK,)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong about end of June

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	£36
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco. Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	33
Manila, H'kong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	49.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	109
Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	114

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry. Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	Netherby Hall	24th June.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Rangoon	26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1915

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

5,933 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 8th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 1 K.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE: SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE: NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	500'	65' top, 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	372'	74'	18' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	284'	49' 3"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7'	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	280'	60'	15'	7' 6"	
HUNG HOM					
Cosmopolitan Dock	466'	81'	30'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hare Dock	438'	54'	23'	7'	
Lamont Dock	325'	54'	16	7' 6"	

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

TWO BRITISH TORPEDO-BOATS LOST.

June 10, 7.30 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that two torpedo boats, numbers 10 and 12, operating on the east coast, have been torpedoed and sunk by submarines.

Forty-one survivors have been landed.

THE LUSITANIA.

An "Eye-Witness" Account.

The following graphic account of the sinking of the Lusitania appears in the *North American* May 9.—Among the first survivors to arrive in London was Mr. Oliver P. Bernard. He had been in America for six months in connection with a scheme for co-operative opera, to be conducted by Mr. Quinlan on this side and by Otto Kahn on the American side. His wife is the well-known English singer, Muriel Terry Bernard.

Mr. Bernard has had considerable experience as a practical sailor, and was able to give a clear connected account of his experiences. He finished luncheon at a quarter after 2 and went straight to the verandah cafe, where he leaned on the starboard rail, looking forward.

In a moment he saw something above the smooth surface of the sea, at a distance of from 150 to 200 yards from the ship. At first he thought it was a fish's tail, but he noticed the water seething a little around it, and the idea struck him that it might be a periscope. It was then forward of the Lusitania's bows.

The realisation of what it actually was had hardly crystallized in his mind when he saw the torpedo start. He glanced at his wrist watch, and saw that it was exactly 22 minutes after 2.

He watched the torpedo's frothy track until the very moment of impact. "It seemed to be just trickling along," he said. "It was hard to attempt to judge the pace of such a thing coming toward one, but it seemed to be travelling at about five knots an hour.

"It was fired just as we came level with the submarine, and struck us between the second and third funnels, under the forward cabins and the bridge.

"The impact was terrific. I could feel the ship reel as if struck by a huge hammer. It seemed to me the torpedo must have penetrated clean through. Then a terrific explosion inside blew right up through the four decks, throwing up a great column of coal dust, water and debris of all kinds. It reminded me on a large scale of the pictures showing mine explosions in the trenches at the front."

"I dashed into the cafe just in time, for down came the huge mass of water, breaking down the outside awning. Some supposed this was sea water, but that was impossible. It was probably the contents of great water tanks taken up by the explosion. I am sure only one torpedo struck the Lusitania."

Mr. Bernard said he had been joined by two men at the moment he saw the torpedo.

"There's a torpedo," they said, "but hardly seemed to realise what it meant." A lady joined them also, he said, who exclaimed, "Is that really a torpedo?"

"She is a friend of mine," said Mr. Bernard, "Mrs. Mason, a daughter of William Linsay, a Boston manufacturer of military equipment. She was returning to England with her husband, an Englishman and prominent in the linseed oil business. After the explosion she was most anxious about her husband and wanted to go in search of him. I told her to stay where she was as she was more likely to find him that way.

"Then I said, 'I will go and get you a life belt,' and rushed below to my cabin. The ship was in darkness. Below, the explosion of the torpedo had wrecked the engine room and put out every light on the ship.

"Falling from side to side, I reached my stateroom, and being an active man, managed to climb to the top of my wardrobe where were the life belts. The wardrobe leaned over me at a sharp angle, but I managed to turn the belt out. On my way to my cabin I saw Alfred G. Vanderbilt standing outside the entrance to the grand saloon. He was cool as a cucumber, wearing an immaculate lounge suit, and he looked as if he had been starting for a stroll in the park.

"He wore no hat, and in his hand he carried a large violet coloured jewel case. It can hardly have been his, but it may have been Lady Allan's. She had just left the spot where he was standing and he seemed waiting for her. He was one of the few perfectly cool persons aboard the ship, just as he was always everywhere. That was the last I saw of him.

"I returned to the verandah of the cafe by a shorter route, which I had forgotten when I started, but Mrs. Mason had gone, I have not seen her since.

"All this was almost quicker than I can tell you. The crew and some of the passengers were now busy with the boats, though these proved of little use. There was no panic. Women and children were given first chance.

"I saw only one man, rough looking and of low type, evidently a foreigner, clamber into a boat before it was lowered. He refused to get out and a sailor struck him twice in the back with an axe.

"I made my way back to the topmast deck, and then to the funnel deck. The only people there were Marconi operators.

"The Marconi operators were working the emergency outfit, the main installation having been put out of gear instantaneously after the torpedo exploded. They were still waiting for a reply, and were sending out the S. O. S. call all the while.

"I looked out to sea and saw a man, virtually undressed floating quietly on his back, evidently waiting to be picked up rather than to take the chance of getting away in a boat. He gave me an idea, and I took off my jacket and waistcoat, put my money in my trousers pocket, unlaced my boots and then returned to the Marconi men.

"The assistant operator said, 'Hush we are still hoping for an answer. We don't know yet whether the S.O.S. calls have been picked up or not.' At that moment the chief operator turned around, saying, 'They've got it!'

"At that very second the emergency apparatus also broke down. The operator had left the room, but he dashed back and brought out a kodak.

"He knelt on the deck, now listing at an angle of thirty-five degrees, and took a photograph, looking forward. The assistant, a big, cheerful chap, lugged out the operator's swivel chair and offered it to me with a laugh, saying, Take a seat and make yourself comfortable." He let go the chair and it careered down the deck and over into the sea.

"The list now increased enormously, and I was dashed against the rail of the stairway leading to the boat deck, which was now awash. I slid right into the water. As I was sliding I saw a boat and threw my pocket-book into it.

"I found myself in a mess of tackle, rigging and other wreckage, but got to the boat I mentioned, which by now was waterlogged. It had not been lowered, but still was attached by her loose hanging tackle to the saloon deck. There was a steward in her. I clambered in and a couple of minutes later there was a swarm clambering around her, chiefly stokers and trimmers. All of these got in. She was the last boat on the deck. My watch stopped at just 2.30, when I entered the water. Watches carried by others of the survivors stopped at the same time. It had been only eight minutes since I saw the torpedo coming.

"The over-hanging tackle now was pressing the boat dangerously downward. A deck steward chopped it away just in time. Then as the Lusitania toppled over, a long taut wire, a part of the funnel rigging, came on the boat lengthwise. We managed to push the boat from under it, getting the rowlocks under it as it left us, like a huge, tight banjo string released from a pluck. We shoved off a little bit, then our worst danger was one of the huge funnels. This was descending on us steadily, as the Lusitania leaned over further and further.

It seemed impossible to escape, but the funnel just missed us, passing not more than a foot from some of our heads.

"We were now working the heavy oars, but made practically no progress. When the Lusitania went down she caused scarcely any vortex, but the water boiled up in great masses in the sea around her, exactly like the Niagara rapids. When the sea became smooth again we could see hundreds of heads and arms of struggling victims on barrels, deck chairs and all the flotsam that had remained of the Lusitania above the water.

"Many now climbed into the boat. A woman came up close by me, with froth coming from her mouth and covering her face. I pulled her in and we managed to slide her down into a reclining posture, with her head resting on my legs at about the level of the knees. There she died. We were all standing, the boat was so full there was no room to sit down. The oars were so heavy and unmanageable and the boat so crowded that we made scarcely any progress, but had made some toward the lighthouse when a fishing smack picked us up about 5 p.m.

"The deck steward in our boat, with a name something like Wigham, a little chap with a waxed moustache, was our sheet anchor. He took charge of everything and cheered everyone up. He had the heart of a lion."

Left for Wei-hai-wei.

Professor and Mrs. Middleton Smith and family left the Colony to-day for Wei-hai-wei.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. are as under:—

Resignation.

Pte. A. J. Dennys is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 10, 6, 15.

Promotions.

Acting Sergt. Major W. M. Sutherland, Scouts Co., to be Sergt. Major, dated 10, 6, 15, vice Sgt. Major A. Tomperley seconded for service with H. M. forces.

Acting Sergeant J. H. Ramsay, Scouts Co., to be Sergeant, dated 1. 6.15. Corpl. K. de C. Longmire, Scouts Co., to be Sergeant, dated 10. 6.15.

Parades.

Parades for Saturday, 12th instant. 7 a.m. Signalling Section, Signalling Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder Nil.

Leave of Absence.

All applications for leave of absence must be sent to Headquarters at least two (2) clear days before the leave is required.

Detail.

On duty at Headquarters. From 7.15 a.m. to-morrow to 7.15 a.m. 19th inst. H. K. V. R.

At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty from 12th to 19th instant. H. K. V. R.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp). On duty to-morrow night, Civil Service Company. Officer on duty, Capt. Churchill. On duty 13th inst., Scouts Company. Officer on duty, Capt. Stewart.

Note. — In the event of the Black Typhoon Signals being hoisted at any time after this date, all members of the Corps resident in Kowloon (including members of the Engineer Co. not on duty) will parade at Hunghom Station at 6.50 p.m. in full marching order and with ammunition, under the senior Officer or N.C.O. present, and will await instructions as to mounting guard at the Detention Camp and Gun Club Hill.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Extradition to Macao Desired.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, proceedings were commenced in the case in which the extradition of Sze Kwai and Ah Lau is desired by the Macao Government on a charge of kidnapping.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the application and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. A. H. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, for the defence.

The case for the Crown was that the two men were concerned in the kidnapping of a man, who was seen to leave his house with the fugitives and had not been seen since. It was also alleged that one of the defendants had said that they had shipped the man up to Fukhien

The case was adjourned.

Composer who Wished to die Like an Englishman.

London, May, 1.—M. Briantchaninov, an intimate friend of Scriabin, telegraphed the news of the composer's death to a friend in England, says the *Times*. He stated that Scriabin died of the disease of the lip from which he was suffering when in England last year, and that he had just finished the "wonderful poetical text" of the prologue to his "Mystery." When Scriabin was suffering terrible pain just before his death, he clenched his hands, and his last words were, "I must be self possessed, like Englishmen." M. Briantchaninov is collecting a fund for Scriabin's children, and he suggests that possibly "some English friends and admirers" may care to contribute.

SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

Revenue Derived from Opium and Liquor.

Mr. F. M. Baddeley, superintendent of the Government Monopolies, Straits Settlements, signs the report on the working of the department, for the year 1914, and in the course of his remarks says:—

The purchase of opium was effected as in previous years chiefly through our agents, Messrs. Guthrie and Company, Ltd., with occasional purchases by tender and from Calcutta direct. The total number of chests, Indian and Persian, delivered to the department during the year amounted to 2,460 chests. The fluctuations of the opium market were not so great in 1914 as in previous years, and the price at any time varied little from the price obtained at the auction. The average price realised at the Calcutta auction for opium in 1914 was low compared with 1913. It is not difficult to see the reason of this. In May, 1913, the amount sold monthly in Calcutta was reduced from 1,100 chests per month to 575, so that instead of selling 13,200 chests as anticipated only 9,000 chests were sold. The price naturally went up especially as it was believed that the Government of India might still further reduce the amount to be sold in 1914. In October, 1913, it was announced that in 1914, the previous amount of 1,100 chests per month would be sold. From January to July, 1914, 1,100 chests per month were sold, at prices ranging from $905 per chest to $1,165. From August onwards there were each month a number of chests unsold for want of buyers. The price realised at the August auction on August 4 (the eve of war) only $170 per chest, the lowest price for years. Between August to December, 1914, 1,778 chests were not sold for want of buyers and the chests sold realised practically no more than the reserve price of 1,600 rupees. This department estimated the cost of opium in 1914 at $2,000 per chest. The average price of the Indian opium delivered to the department during the year, on contracts mostly made before war broke out, was $1,060 per cent chest.

From January 1, 1915, by an arrangement with the Government of India, all opium will be obtained direct from India. The buying agents agreement with Messrs. Guthrie and Company Ltd., which had existed since the department started, greatly to the advantage of the Government, ceased therefore as from December 31, 1914.

The imports into Singapore show a large decrease over 1913. The outbreak of war very largely disorganised the Persian trade. Indian opium decreased from 2,262 to 1,000 chests. Persian opium decreased from 3,741 chests to 1,062. No opium was imported into or exported from Penang in 1914 and only 40 chests were transhipped there. Transhipments in Singapore rose from 2,013 chests in 1913 to 4,082 in 1914, due to increasing transhipments for Saigon and Bangkok. The tendency is for Singapore to become less and less an open market for opium. The exports from Singapore in 1914 amounted to 731 chests (excluding 270 packages of refuse) as against 944 in 1913. There is a noticeable increase in exports to Sarawak where a joint Government and Chinese farm exists. A demand for Persian opium in London sprang up after the war started, due no doubt to the medical requirements of the armed forces and some curtailment of the supplies of Turkish opium. Mexico is now a buyer of Indian opium, enquiries having been made in Singapore for supplies. Several direct shipments from Calcutta have already taken place. During the year 2,787 chests (Indian and Persian) were cooked at the factory, a decrease of 940 chests over 1913. The large decrease in consumption after the outbreak of war is mainly responsible for this. The return shows that good results were obtained by our methods of cooking. No increase was made in the retail price of chandu during the year. From January 1, 1914, the 3-hoon packet was abolished throughout the Colony and Johore, without any adverse effect. Only one packet, 4-hoon, is now sold, together with two kinds of pots.

The total sales in the Colony for the year, excluding Christmas Island, amounted to 1,402,057.46 tahils, as against 1,493,254.47 in 1913, showing a decrease in 1914 of 6.1 per cent. Naturally the outbreak of war at the beginning of August had a prejudicial effect. The sales January to July, 1914, showed an increase of slightly over 1 per cent. compared with the corresponding period in 1913, while the sales of August to December, 1914, show a decrease of 16 per cent. The cash receipts for such sale of chandu were similarly affected. Thus while the total cash receipts for sales in the Colony (excluding Christmas Island and outside States) amounted to $8,715,387.60 in 1913, in 1914 they amounted to $8,400,424.26.

From April 1, 1914, Perak obtained its packed supplies from Kuala Lumpur. Consequently no shipments were made from Penang to Perak after March, the bulk shipments to Selangor showing a corresponding increase from April onwards. The total liquor and tobacco revenue for 1914 was $1,611,326.55, as against $1,624,941.12 in 1913, showing a decrease of $13,614.57. But for the war, the revenue would have shown a normal increase.

Towards the end of the year the department was short of its full complement of supervisors, owing to Messrs. Acton, Gilmor and MacFarlane volunteering for service at the front—and proceeding to England. The native staff was at the end of the year slightly under strength. During the year 48 revenue officers were dismissed and 37 resigned. This is no doubt due to the fact that special attention has been paid to the discipline and work of this part of the staff. A number of the men are keen and willing and these will be encouraged by putting them into more responsible positions as vacancies occur. Those who resigned were the ones the department could very well do without.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

This important conference was formally declared open on April 23 in the Provincial Assembly Hall in Tientsin and concluded on May 13. Every province, each special administrative district, was represented; and in all over seventy questions, concerning primary, normal, industrial, technical and social education, were discussed and debated upon; and as a result 13 Resolutions were passed, amongst which was one relating to the establishment of an Education Department under each provincial Government, to take charge of and be responsible for the educational progress of each province. It is hoped that consequent upon the united effort of all the recognised experts in the country a new impetus will be given to the different institutions, private or public, which must ultimately result in good to everybody.—*National Review.*

THE FLEET'S FUEL BILL.

£10,000,000 a Year.

One of the many new items of expenditure which we have to face in the present war is the cost of fuel writes a *Globe* correspondent. In the Crimean war there were, of course, many steam vessels employed, 33 years having already elapsed since the Navy's first steamships, the Comet and Monkey, were built. A number of line-of-battle ships had also been converted so as to carry an auxiliary screw propeller in addition to their full equipment of masts and sails, and the Agamemnon, our first screw ship of the line designed as such, launched at Woolwich in 1852, carried for a time the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons in the Black Sea. The total cost of the fuel consumed by the Fleet in that war must, however, have been insignificant beside our outlay in the present conflict. The Navy Estimates for the current year are not available, but in 1914-15 a sum of no less than £3,494,800 was set aside for the cost of coal and fuel-oil, this being more than twice the corresponding amount in 1908-9, and nearly six times as much as in 1898-9. Having in view the amount of steaming now done by our ships (and the high rate at which much of it is carried out), and also the enormous extent to which the number of vessels at the disposal of the Admiralty has been increased, the fuel bill may well be rising at the rate of ten millions a year.

In the last year for which the figures are available (1912-13) the most costly vessel in the Navy from this point of view was the Lion, Sir David Beatty's battleship, which ran up a bill for £31,557. The four "I" class battle-cruisers all totalled over £20,000, as did the pre-Dreadnought armoured cruisers Defence, Drake, Natal, and Hampshire. The most expensive battleship was the Monarch (£19,557).

A correspondent who has previously made inquiries of the writer concerning certain naval statistics has written to ask "how much money such a vessel as the Irresistible actually represented when she was sent to the bottom." The difficulty in answering such a question lies in the fact that so many different bases of cost might be taken. The first cost of the vessel was £1,048,136, and after completion her repairs, coal and other sea stores had cost £371,071 down to the end of the financial year 1912-13. These two items taken together, and with a proportionate addition to the latter to cover a further two years' service, may be regarded as representing the material cost of the ship down to the date of her destruction.

The question of cost in personnel is not so easily arrived at. For every year in full commission (about eight years in the case of this ship) there would be an annual bill of about £45,000 for the pay of officers and men and about £16,000 for victualling, with another £6,000 for ordnance stores. The Irresistible served for about five years as a nucleus crew ship, during which she would cost about one half as much annually as the figures here given, so that the total cost of building and maintaining the ship throughout her thirteen years' service (1902-1915) would be approximately as follows:—

First cost	£1,048,136
Repairs and fuel	371,071
Wages of crews...	472,500
Victualling	168,000
Ordnance stores	63,000

—making a grand total of £2,122,707. She may be reckoned to have employed between 700 and 800 men continuously since she was laid down in April, 1898.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONFER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE of

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Caine Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, in 2 Lots on

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1915, at 3 o'clock p.m.,

by Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

LOT No. 1 consists of:—All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 1405 together with the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 40 Caine Road.

LOT No. 2 consists of:—All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1405 together with the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 42 Caine Road.

The said premises are held for the term of 999 years from the 30th day of March, 1897 created therein by the Crown Lease of the said INLAND LOT No. 1405 dated the 28th day of September 1898. Subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to:—

EWENS & NEEDHAM, Alexandra Building, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICES

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

The Public is hereby notified that on and from Tuesday, June 15th, several important alterations and additions will be made in the Train Service. Three Express Trains will take the place of those now running, timing as under:—

Up Express Trains		
Kowloon	dep.	7 08 a.m.
		12.05 p.m.
		4.00 p.m.
Canton	arr.	10.40 a.m.
		3.40 p.m.
		7.33 p.m.
Down Express Trains		
Canton	dep.	7.00 a.m.
		12 noon
		4.20 p.m.
Kowloon	arr.	10.30 a.m.
		3 32 p.m.
		7.52 p.m.

Important alterations have also been made in the local train service.

For further particulars see Time Tables which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices Kowloon and Canton.

By order.
THE ADMINISTRATION, Chinese Section, Canton Kowloon Railway.

By order.
H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, British Section, Kowloon Canton Railway.
8th June, 1915.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE. Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 11th June, 1915.

7th & 8th Episodes of the "PERILS OF PAULINE" more exciting than ever.

Pathe's Latest Gazettes. Interesting, Comic & Historical Films.

"EXPECTED SHORTLY"

The Great Film of the Olympic Sports in Shanghai.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing **MONDAY, 7th June,** of the most thrilling and wonderful drama produced **THE ADVENTURES OF KATHLYN,** in 13 SERIES 27 parts 27,000 feet.

Monday 7th and Tuesday 8th June 1st and 2nd SERIES.

Wednesday 9th, Thursday 10th and Friday 11th June 3rd and 4th SERIES.

Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th June 5th and 6th SERIES.

Monday 14th and Tuesday 15th June 7th and 8th SERIES.

also a fine set of **KEYSTONE COMEDIES** will be screened.

Further SERIES of the Adventures of Kathlyn will follow soon. Watch for date.

NOTICES.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 6s., MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

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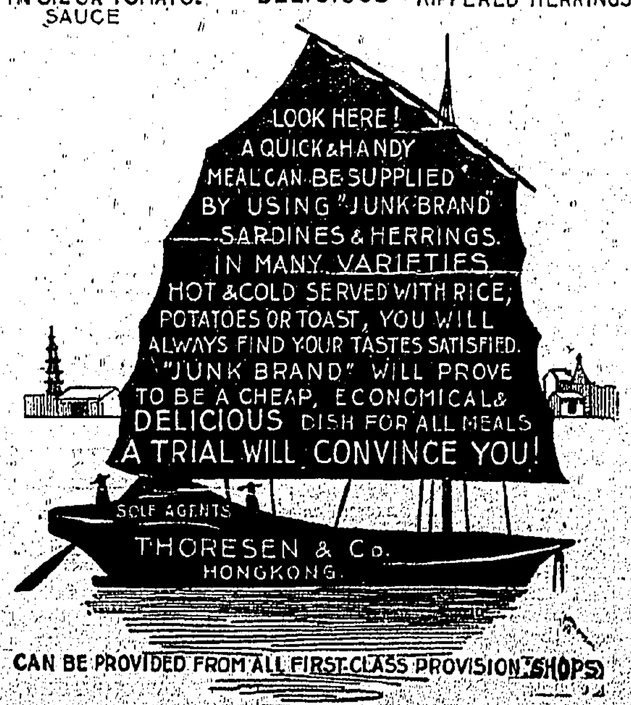
HERRINGS — IN TOMATO KIPPERED HERRINGS



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OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT.

		Cts.
Beef Sirloin —Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
„ Prime Cut—	„	21
„ Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	„	19
„ Roast,—Shiu	„	19
„ Breast,—Ngau Lam	„	17
„ Soup,—Tong Yuk	„	15
„ Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	„	20
„ do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	„	30
„ Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	„	24
Bullock's Brains— „ No	per set	10
„ Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
„ „ corned,—Ham Ngau Li	„	60
„ Head,—Ngau Tau	„	$1.00
„ Heart,—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
„ Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	„	20
„ Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	11
„ Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	„	11
„ Tail,—Ngau Mei	„	18
„ Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
„ Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	„	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
„ Leg,—Yeung Pei	„	25
„ Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	„	24
„ Saddle	„	27
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	„	27
„ Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
„ Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
„ Fry,—Chu Chap	„	15
„ Head,—Chu Tau	„	16
„ Heart,—Chu Sam	each	11
„ Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	„	18
„ Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	„	24
„ Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	„	—
„ Leg,—Chu Pei	„	28
„ Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	„	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
„ Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
„ Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	„	12
„ Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	„	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	„	20
„ Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	„	26
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	„	19
„ Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	„	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	„	20

POULTRY.

		Cts.
Chicken,— Kai Tsai	lb	35
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	„	34
Ducks,—Ap	„	32
Doves,—Pan Kau	„	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
„ (fresh)— „	„	30
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	42
„ Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	„	30
Geese,—Ngo	„	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	28
„ Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	„	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	„ each	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
„ Hen, „ Na	„	45
Pheasant,—Shan Kai	„	75
Quail,—Om Chun	„	25
Partridges,—Che Ku	„	65

FISH.

		Cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream,—Pin Yu	„	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	„	15
Carp,—Li Yu	„	20
Catfish,—Chik Yu	„	12
Codfish,—Mun Yu	„	14
Crabs,—Hai	„	26
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	„	16
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	„	12
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	„	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	„	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	„	13
„ Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	„	18
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	„	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	„	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	„	40
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	„	16
Herrings,—Tso Pak	„	20
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	„	20
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	„	18
Loach,—Wu Yu	„	26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	„	28
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	„	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	„	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	„	16
Oysters,—Shang Ho	„	22
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	„	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	„	18
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	„	16
Plaice,—Pan Yu	„	15
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	„	26
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	„	28
Prawns,—Ming Ha	„	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	„	10
Rock Fish,—Shek Ksu Kung	„	15
Roach—Chun Yu	„	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	„	30
Shark—Sha Yu	„	7
Skate—Po Yu	„	8
Shrimps,—Ha	„	25
Snapper,— Lap Yu	„	28
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	„	26
Tench,—Wan Yu	„	16
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	„	18
Turtles, small, fresh water.—Keuk Yu	„	60

FRUITS.

		Cts.
Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	„	18
„ (Chefoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	„	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.—	
„ (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	„	3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	„	—
Carambola,—Yeung To	„	—
Cocoanuts,—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	„	8
„ America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	„	10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb	28
„ Fresh	„	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	„	5
„ Sweet	„	8
Pears, (American), Kim San Shoot Lay	„	—
„ (Canton), Cookoo—Sha Li	„	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	„	10
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	„	—
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	„	—
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	14
„ Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	„	—
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb	15
„ Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	„	—
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

		Cts.
Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi Cheuk	lb	8
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	„	8
„ (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	„	—
„ Sprout,—Ah Choi	„	8
„ Long,—Tau Kok	„	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	„	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	„	6
„ Red,—Hung Ke	„	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	lb	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	„	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	„	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	lb	6
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	„	8
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	„	25
„ Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	„	10
„ Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	„	8
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	„	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	„	6
„ old.—Lo Keung	„	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	„	12
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	—
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	„	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
„ Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	„	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	„	35
Musk Melon. Amer.—Kam-sau Hong Kwa	each	—
Okroes	lb	—
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	„	8
„ Green,—Shang Chong	„	6
„ Shanghai.—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	„	7
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	—
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	„	3
„ Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa	„	—
„ Japan,—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	„	3
„ American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	„	8
„ Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	„	—
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	„	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	„	5
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong	„	—
Sage,—Tse So	„	—
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	„	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	„	5
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	„	6
Taros.—Wu Tau	„	6
Turnips Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak	„	4
„ English,—Yeung Lo Pak	„	—
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	„	4
„ (American),—Ka-sau Chit Kwa	„	—
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	„	12
„ Lily root,—Lin Ngau	„	6
Yams,—Ta Shu	„	6
English,—Yeung Kan Choi Tau	„	—

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
   (a.) Highest Grade. per bag of 50 lbs., $4.50
   per lb., .10
   (b.) Second Grade. per bag of 50 lbs., 4.00
   per lb., .08
   (c.) Third Grade. per bag of 50 lbs., 3.50
   per lb., .0
2. Tinned Milk:—
   (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin, .35
   (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .25
   (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), .25
   (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, .35
   (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, .33
   (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin .20
3. Sugar:—
   Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, 1.15
   Refined Crystallized, per lb., 14
   Granulated, per lb., 14
   Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., 13
   „ No. 2 „ „ „ 12
   Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.
4. Frozen Meat:—
   The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.].
5. Market Produce:—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding $2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	against	Britain. Russia. France. Belgium. Italy Japan Servia Montenegro
Austria		
Turkey		

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2 — German forces enter Luxemburg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5.—England at war.

Aug. 7.—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15.—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17.—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25— French evacuate Mulhausen.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27 — Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20 — Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22 — German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2 — Germans defeated at Augustowo.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13 — Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Vistula.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27 — Russians reoccupy Lods and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1 — German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7 — Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19 — House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18 —Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20-26—Severe fighting on the line of the Bzura River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28 — French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.

Jan. 21 —General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily at Givency and Quinchy.

Jan. 31 —Germany inaugurates submarine raids.

Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10 —Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17 —Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27.—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8.—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9.—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 3-10.—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10.—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14.—German losses at La Bassee total 10,000 in three days.

March 14.—The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16.—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassee region to be 17,000.

March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.

March 19.—Russians enter Memel.

March 21.—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22.—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24.—British airmen successfully attack German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 25.—German submarine U29 sunk with all hands.

March 29.—Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.

March 31.—Australia offers another contingent.

April 8.—Prinz Ettel Friederich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

April 9—Germany assumes liability for the sinking of the American ship William Frye. Anti-Austrian demonstrations at Genoa.

April 10—German Note to United States complains that the latter has accomplished nothing by her diplomatic correspondence with Allies.

(Continued on page 10.)

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.

Anderson S E	Lloyd, G T
Bell C D J	Lorgfield S
Bellios, Mrs E R	Markham B
Blacker G O	Mann Mrs R R
Bouman G C	Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Bulmer J H	McCarty D
Cassel Capt L	Meyer Mr & Mrs C E
Chapman	Mehta K B
Cheetham H	Merecki J
Collum M J	Middleton G S
Connor J	Mody Mr & Mrs J H
Connor Miss M	N
Cornelinsen Mrs	Neighbour W R
Davis Mr & Mrs F E	Ormiston J
Denman Fuller	Pattison W W
Davidson T J	Pegg H H
Duffy Miss M E	Pitcher A J
Ehrenfels H E	Price
Evenson E	Reay, Miss F
French Capt & Mrs E M	Ray, E. H Raymond J E
Fitzwilliams D G H L	Rayner Lt Col and Mrs
Gluister, Mrs	Randall Mrs J A
Gibb J	Rowell J P
Gould Mr & Mrs J	Salle R
Goulbourn V	Smith W H
Griffiths H L	Sorby V
Galluzzi R	Smith Mrs A G
Goodrich C L	Steele H C
Hall Capt T P	Taylor Mr & Mrs J W
Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A	Toulouse Madame
Haslewood C H	Troy A L
Hewett Hon M E A	Tuebben K E
Hollingsworth A H	Valin Dr & Mrs H de
Hodge W J	Ward J W
Irving E A	Wo ll Mr & Mrs A
Joseph E M	Webb Mr & Mrs B
Joseph S M	White F W
Jones M T	White Mr & Mrs H L H
Joseph E	Wood F G
Loveman M H	Wood Mrs R F
Lambert E B	
Layseca C	

Carlton Hotel.

Alemberg E	Malcolm J
Clarke Miss May	Marshall J
Cropley L	Meek Thomas
Cropley N C	McIver
Cropley C C	Pennell W V
Fulcher W O	Penson N
Goodall Mr & Mrs	Plumer Capt R
Goodall Misses	Tupsell E
Hollway H D	Taylor W
Hosbai Dr J	Thom Wm
Kierulf R	Whelley A R
Macgregor D	Wilson D S

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs R	Lauretsen Mr & Mrs C
Bettison Mr & Mrs W H	Lee W D
Brown C W	Lee T H
Budge W	Lennox Miss
Beale Mrs	Lennox J
Clinton A A	Macdonald Major D
Cooke Mrs F L	Murphy H
Cooke Miss J F	Nakai R
Cooke Master G M & J F	Passmore Mrs W C
Course A	Penning A L
Dutton Mr & Mrs C A	Radford H
Elson W T	Ramsay Mrs R A
Gee Mr & Mrs	Richardson Mr & Mrs
Foy Mrs A	Richardson W
Fyfe A A	Rigge Mr & Mrs H E
Fritz C	Robson Mrs
Hazlitt P K	Soper C H
Hashimoto F R	Stewart R
Hoahing A	Sylvester Mrs S
Hunter Mr & Mrs J	Tanso H
Jackson Mr & Mrs	Tait Mr & Mrs A N
Joseph J.	Taylor F
Kales T H	Threlfell Mrs
Keay W E	Tourtello Mrs E L
Lambert Mrs	Tauda S
	Underwood Mr & Mrs J H

Grand Hotel.

Allen Mr & Mrs	Leur G W
Arntzon Mr & Mrs	Leon B
Crew Mr & Mrs	Lippin C
Dunrich A	Lockey W H
Gibbs A W	Reynolds C W
Grant J	Rooze F C
Gudd G	Selmes Capt
James B	Vede V D
Johnson C	Wright S H

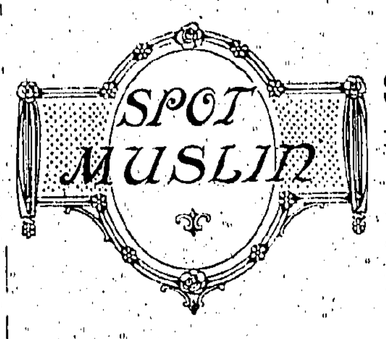
Kingsclere Hotel.

Fielder B E	Rawlinson R J
Filkins Miss D	Robertson Mr & Mrs J
Forbes Mr & Mrs A	Sachse Mrs G
Forbes A	Sheldon Mr & Mrs R D
Fulder B E	Shields A L
Hardman A	Singer Mr & Mrs E
Heegewerff	Percy Burn
Logan W	Wilson M J
Luxhrs J H van G J	
Nixon F C	

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong Mr and Mrs W	Humphreys Mr and Mrs C
Beyan Dr H	Johns Mrs T J R
Bowdler Mrs	Jones Leo
Butler P R	Kadoorie E
Carmichael Mr and Mrs H F	Lambert Eng Lieut and Mrs John
Cartwright H A	Lambert Miss
Casulli Mr & Mrs D C	Linton A
Cary F W	McClintock W H
Compton A C	Mitchelmore Mr & Mrs V
Cousland A	Moss Mr & Mrs D K
Darling Col R E	Perkins T L
Davies A S	Pountney H N
Falchine Major	Pyne Major R E
Goodban Mr & Mrs J H C	Ralphs Mr & Mrs E Sinclair A
Hale Mr & Mrs B A	Skinner Miss
Hind B A	Skott C
Hall Col Gordon	Smith Mr & Mrs E G
Hardman A	Smith Mr & Mrs A F
Hazeland F A	Squair Mrs
Humphreys Mr and Mrs W G	Trahn J A Yandon Mr & Mrs Pol

DAINTY SUMMER DRESS FABRICS AT WHITEAWAY'S



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Width 30 Inches.

Price 95cts $1.10 $1.25 Per Yard.

ALL WHITE SWISS MUSLIN.

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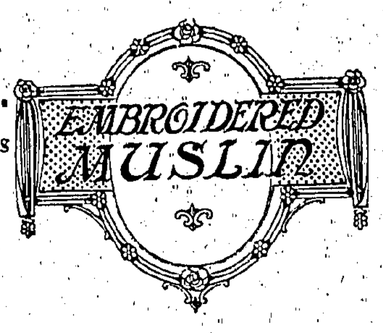

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A Popular Summer Material in a Good Range of Plain Shades.

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Colours :—Blue, Navy, Black, Pink, Green, Brown, Grey.

Price $1.00 Per Yard.

A NEAT FLORAL VOILE.

On White Ground, Designs in Grey, Pink and Blue.

Width 27 Ins.

Price 50cts Per Yard.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "BENCLEUCH."

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th June, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Steamship "CHINA,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board June 10th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered June 15th, 1915 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown June 13th, 1915 at 9 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before June 22nd, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICES

AMERICANS

LIKE

PRINCE ALBERT CRIMP CUT.

BECAUSE

IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

OBTAINABLE AT

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is *the* paper for mailing to friends at Home.

Price per single copy :—25 cents.

Annual Subscription :—$13 (including postage $17).

—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of a Tennis Match, Nesbit v. Green, May 21, 1915.

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BATHING
EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.
ICES.
Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.
THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
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NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price,—

"COMET,"
$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."
$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Vœux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Vœux Road, West.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

EXHIBIT AT THEIR
ART GALLERY
Alexandra Buildings.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

FORTY-FIVE SELECTED PICTURES
by
E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

Commercial.

Rubber.

The *L. and C. Express* dated April 30, contains the following: The market for Plantation has been dull and easier, although there has been more inquiry towards the close. Standard No. 1 Crepe on the spot sold at 2s. 2½d., closing 2s. 2¾d. and buyers (last year 2s. 7d.), May-June delivery at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2¾d. and buyers, and July-December at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2¾d. and value. Smoked Sheet (ribbed) spot sold at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3¼d. and buyers, May-June delivery 2s. 3¼d. value, July-September 2s. 3¼d., and July-December 2s. 2¾d. Para closes at a lier, after being easier, Hard Fine on the spot closing at 2s. 5¼d. (last year 2s. 11½d.)

Transvaal Gold Output.

The March return of gold output in the Transvaal issued by the Chamber of Mines shows an improvement on the figures for the preceding month. As a matter of fact, the figures are the best recorded since the month of May, 1913. The total output of fine gold during March was 753,935 ounces, valued at £3,202,514 which compares with 676,221 ounces, valued at £2,872,406 produced during February. In the month of March last year the output amounted to 686,831 ounces, valued at £2,917,346. The figures show a rather large increase on the February total, but it should be noted that there were three working days less in that month. But taking the daily average output, it was only slightly higher in March than in February, being returned at 24,320 ounces for the former and 24,151 ounces for the latter month. But the figures are decidedly better than for the first three months of 1914, as they show a gain of £765,076, or over 9 per cent.

Tea.

Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular states:—This week's light sales have again passed with exceptional activity, and although some slight irregularity in price has sometimes been noticeable, the level of value has been further inflated, bringing the quotation for common leaf up to the phenomenally high figure of 11½d. per lb. China—Arrivals: Mashima Maru with 1,813 pkgs.; City of Durham with 381 pkgs.; Jason with 1,153 pkgs. Public auctions amounting to some 1,200 pkgs. were held yesterday, and nearly half of the offerings were sold. Privately.—The market is quiet but firm, and little alteration in values can be recorded. Common Monings have been taken in fair quantity, and prices show a hardening tendency. Java: Offerings during the week, 6,769 pkgs., against 6,708 pkgs. last year; total from January 1 to date, 64,030 pkgs., against 88,008 pkgs. last year. Importers were able to bring forward a considerably larger quantity than last week, and prices ruled very firm to dearer. Among the highest averages were:—Malabar and Tenare, 1s. 1d.; Perbawattee, 1s. 0⅞d.; Tjiomas and Tjiliwoong, 1s. 0¾d.; and Aroom, 1s. 0¾d. The average for the whole sale on Garden account is 1s. per lb., compared with 8⅞d. per lb. a year ago.

Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson and Carritt report:—China: Market continues firm, and quotations for the week remain unaltered. A fair quantity of both red and black leaf Congous "to arrive" have recently changed hands about 8.1/2d. to 1s. per lb. Java: The market was rather dearer than last week.

Messrs. Shepard and Co. write in their Indian and Ceylon Tea Market Report:—Indian: Including about 4,400 packages South India Tea, supplies at auction this week amounted to 23,000 packages, and practically everything was sold under the hammer. Competition was again very animated for all grades up to about 1s. 2d. Ceylon: Offerings this week amounted to 27,153 packages, nearly all being sold in the room. Demand was even stronger than last week. Java: 6,769 packages offered. The sale passed with a distinctly quieter tone than last week, but for useful medium and higher grades prices were generally ½d. to ¾d. over last public sale rates. Total offerings since January 1 65,800 packages, ditto last year 88,000 packages.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest		1914. Lowest		1915. Highest, 14th May to now		1915. Lowest, 14th May to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.												
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.	$800 b. / £76/-/-	120,000	$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	805		790	£2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9⅛ equal to $27.27 for ½ year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.												
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	£65 sa.	10,000	$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370		360	Final of $4 a/c 1913. Interim of $18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	...t.170 b	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	170		170	Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	$855 sa. & b.	12,400	$250	100	847½	April	700	Oct.	$860		$855	Final of $20 and bonus of $5 making $55 for 1913 and Interim of $30 for 1914
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	.....$225 b.	12,000	$100	60	2:0	April	192½	Jan.	225		225	Final of $15 mak. $18 for 1913 & Int. of $3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.												
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	.....$134 b.	20,000	$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	134		130	$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	.....$390 b.	8,000	$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	39)		385	$27 for 1913
Shipping.												
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld	$4.90 b.	30,000	$25	all	10	Jan.	5½	Dec.	4.90		4.80	$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	$48 b.	20,000	$50	all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	51		45	$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	23 s.	80,000	$15	all	29¼	Jan.	22	Dec.	23		23	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	$97½ s.	60,000 / 60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	99		97	Final of 3% m'king 6 % on preferred shares & 5 % on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	93/- sa.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	94/6		93/-	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C. No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	$37 s. ex div. s.	40,000	$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37		37	$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30.4.14
Refineries.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	$116 b.	20,000	$100	all	96½	Feb.	70	Nov.	117		111	$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	$31 b.	7,000	$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	31		27½	$3 for 1897
Mining.												
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	32/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	33/6		32/-	Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4. making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	$3.70 x div. b.	200,000	£1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	3.70		3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	.....32/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6		32/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.												
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	$69 sa.	60,000	$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	72		69	$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ld.	...$62½ b.	50,000	$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	62½		57	$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	...51½	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	51½		51	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	...85 b.	36,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82½	Dec.	85		80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
Anglo French Lands	.....t.94	13,000	t.100	t.100					94		94	Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	.....$114 b. $108 sa.	20,000	$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	114		112	$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	& b.	50,000	$100	all	117½	July	98	Nov.	108½		108	$3½ for ½ year ending 31.12.14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ld.	$6.90 sa.	150,000	$10	all	9¼	Jan.	7	Nov.	7		6.90	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld	$40 b.	6,000	$50	20	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	40		40	$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	.....t.105	78,000	t.50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106		101	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ld.	$71 b.	19,500	$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	70½		70	$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	.....$100 s.	10,000	$100	all					100		100	$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.												
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	t.161 b.	20,000	t.50	all	138	July	125	May	163 b.		152½	Tls. 12 for year ending 31'10'14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	.....$7.40 b.	125,000	$10	all	8¼	Mar.	7	June	7.40		7	50 cents 31'7'08
Kung Yik	.....13.90 s.	75,000	t.10	all	14½	Jan.	11	Mar.	14¼		13¾	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30'11'14
Laou Kung Mow	.....$9½	8,000	t.100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89 b.		86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	...t.97 s.	40,000	t.50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	99½		97½	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end'g 30'6'14
Miscellaneous.												
China Borneo Company, Ld.	$10 s.	60,000	$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10		10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	$4¼ s.	60,000	$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4¼		4¼	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	.....	50,000	$1	all								
China Provt. L. & M. Co., Ld.	8½ b.	125,000	$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8¼		8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	...$34 b.	40,000	7½	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34		34	$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co. Ld.	....6.85 b.	400,000	$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90		6 70	50 cts. for 1914.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	$39½ b.	60,000	$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	39½		39	$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	.....$184	6,500	$25	all	217½	July	174	Dec.	184		184	Final of $6 making $8½ for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	....$26½ s.	60,000	$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26¼		26½	Final of $1 making $2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5.10 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb.	5.20		5.10	Final div. of 6d. making 7½d per share for 1913
Largkais	.....t.41 b.	250,000	g.10	all	64½	Mar.	28	Dec.	42		40	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	$9.30 x div.	25,000	$10	all	10½	Jan.	9¼	June	10		10	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New)	80 cts. b.	50,000	$10	$1:	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	$1		80 cts.	
Philippines Ld.	.....$4 b.	75,000	$10	all					4		4	None
H. Price & Co., Ld.	.....$5	12,000	$10	10					5		5	$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papieteries du Tonkin	$20	13,200	$50	all					20		20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	.....$3.10 b.	20,000	$5	all	5 00	June	4	Nov.	3½		3.00	35 cts. for year ending 31'5'14
Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	...$16½ b.	27,723	$10	all	22¼	Feb.	17	Jan.	16½		16½	$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ld.	.....$6½ b.	90,000	$10	all	8¼	April	6.90	Dec.	6.60 x div.		6.50 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	.. ...$6½ b.	21,000	$7	all	9½	Jan.	6½	Dec.	6½		6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	.....$29 b.	6,000	$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29		29	$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON. JUNE, 11, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

11th June.

Selling.		Buying.	
T/T	1/9 1/2	Demand India	135¾
Demand	1/9 9/16	T/T Bombay	
30 d/s	1/9⅝	Demand Bombay	135 3/4
60 d/s	1/9 11/16	T/T Calcutta	
4 m/s	1/9 3/4	Demand Calcutta	135 3/4
T/T Shanghai	78	Demand Manila	88
Private 30 d/s sight		T/T San F'co & N.Y.	43 1/8
T/T Singapore	77	Demand, New York	43 1/4
T/T Japan	88	T/T Java	108⅛
T/T India	135½	T/T Marks	Nom.
		Demand Germany	
		T/T Francs	2.29
		Demand Paris	2.29½
		On Haiphong	8¼% prem.
		On Saigon	8 "
		On Bangkok	86
		4 m's. L/C	1/10 1/8
		4 m's. D.P.	1/10 1/4
		6 m's. L/C	1/10 3/8
		30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1/10 3/8
		30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	43 1/8
		4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
		4 m s. Francs	2.40
		6 m/s. Francs	2.45
		Gold Leaf per tael.	$58
		Sovereign	$11 nom.
		Bar Silver, ready	23 5/16
		forward	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per $100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	$19
Chinese...10 "	$19 1/4
Hongkong.20 cts. pieces	$ 9½
Hongkong.10 "	$ 9½

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
KOBE. YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP $3,250 000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) $7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hankow, Honolulu, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Tsingtau.
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo, Los Angeles, Tsingtau.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. „ 10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. „ 15 Min.
12.30 P.M. to 12.45 P.M. „ 15 Min.
12.45 P.M. to 1.15 P.M. „ 10 Min.
1.15 P.M. to 1.45 P.M. „ 15 Min.
1.45 P.M. to 2.25 P.M. „ 10 Min.
2.25 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. „ 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 8.10 P.M. „ 10 Min.

NIGHT CARS:
8.50 P.M. and 9 P.M., 9.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. „ 10 Min.
11.30 A.M. to 12.00 Noon „ 15 Min.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. „ 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. „ 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. „ 10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. „ 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.10 P.M. „ 10 Min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Offices between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb

MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at $3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid Up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON
Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON.
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	Feb. 25
Malwa, New	$9.100 per p.
Malwa, Old	9.200 "
Patna, New	9,325 per chè.
Patna, Old	9,200 "
Benares, New	9,050 "
Benares, Old	8,950 "

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled For Bread Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

WAR ITEMS.

Millers' Huge Profit.

Messrs. Spillers and Bakers, the well-known firm of Cardiff millers, announce profits for the half-year of £367,855 on a capital of £1,000,000. Cardiff bakers announce another advance of half-penny per loaf.

German Property in England.

London, April 23.—Mr. J. M. Robertson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons yesterday that German property to the value of £84,000,000 would remain available for future disposal as might seem proper.

2,000 Solicitors Serving.

At a meeting of the Law Society, held on April 20, Sir C. E. Longmore stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that in the case of articled clerks killed at the front, the stamp duty of the articles would be refunded. There were 2,000 solicitors serving in the forces and 1,100 articled clerks.

Iron Coinage in Belgium.

Amsterdam, April 30. Commencing in May, the city of Ghent will strike iron coins, the first issue to consist of half a million fifty centime pieces, half a million one franc pieces, and a quarter of a million two franc pieces. The coins will bear the Flemish lions on one side, and on the other the value will be inscribed.

The Treacherous Turk.

Athens, April 23.—A Greek sailor who was on board the French transport Manitou when the latter was attacked by a Turkish torpedoer off Smyrna, states that the torpedoer flew the Russian flag and signalled to the Manitou to stop. The Manitou obeyed the signal, and when the Turks were within 150 yards of her they hoisted their own flag and discharged a torpedo in the direction of the Manitou. The captain of the transport, fearing that his ship was doomed launched all his boats and crammed them full of men. After that the relief cruisers arrived.

The United States Trade with Germany.

New York, April 23. The Customs returns show that the value of German imports into the United States during March last amounted to £1,209,000, compared with £2,292,000 for the similar period of 1914. Only £3,131 worth of American goods was exported to Germany direct, but the American exports to Denmark and Sweden during March were nearly double those for February, while those to Holland showed an increase to 50 per cent. The value of the imports from Great Britain into the United States during March was only £60,000 less than that of the similar imports during the same month of last year.

Floating Hospital for Mesopotamia.

Calcutta, May 4. His Excellency Lord Carmichael will arrive in Calcutta towards the end of this week to perform the ceremony of naming the floating hospital, which the Committee of Bengal Ambulance Corps has placed at the disposal of the military authorities for service as a river ambulance on the rivers of Mesopotamia. The ceremony will take place at Princeps Ghat at 5-15 p.m. on the afternoon of the 8th instant. The vessel is expected to leave Calcutta within a day or two of the ceremony.—*Advocate of India.*

THE WAR.

(*Continued from back of Page 8.*)

Official statement as to ill-treatment of British prisoners in Germany.

April 11—German Socialists issue peace pamphlets: Bishop of London visits entire Front.

April 12—*New York Herald* demands that Count Bernstorff should be given his passports.

April 13—Sir John French asks for extra munitions.

April 14—H.M.S. Renard steams ten miles up the Dardanelles. Futile Zeppelin raid on Northumbrian coast.

April 15—Dutch s.s. Katwyck torpedoed without notice.

April 18—E. 15 runs ashore in the Dardanelles; officers and men made prisoners.

April 19—Austria's request for food-stuffs to be allowed to pass through Italy refused.

April 20—German Note protests against the seizure, by the British, of the s.s. Paklat. Sir John French repudiates German statement that the British had used asphixiating gases.

April 21—Russian torpedo-boats sink ten Turkish vessels loaded with munitions.

April 22—Turks prevent Italians in Turkey from responding to mobilisation call. Anti-war riots in Trieste.

April 24—Allies land at three points of the Gallipoli peninsula.

April 26—Canadians' victory at Ypres. General attack on the Dardanelles by land and sea forces.

The Demon Defied

The demon Rheumatism can no longer hold you in thrall of terror, pain and misery. No more sleepless nights and days of agony. For between you and your tormentor is raised the protecting shield of **LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.** It defies Rheumatism. It casts it out of the body and bids it return no more. For this marvellous Balm has such power over pain that even crippled, weak and helpless victims are brought back to the full enjoyment of supple, strong, pain-free muscles.

Do not delay. Go to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor TO-DAY and get a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

OPIUM ON THE FRONTIER

A few days ago the Chinese Secretary of State summoned the Minister of Interior to the State Department to discuss the anti-opium measures. Conversing on the enforcement of the opium prohibition orders in Kansu, Yunnan and Kweichow, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang gave the Minister of Interior to understand that the anti-opium results achieved by the officials of these provinces are unsatisfactory and in order to carry out a more effective campaign against the opium evil in those regions, the Secretary of State proposed that a set of special regulations should be drawn up by the Ministry of Interior, enforcing stricter prohibition in these provinces. In compliance with the Secretary's instruction, Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the Minister of Interior, will promulgate a set of new anti-opium regulations for the above mentioned provinces. —*National Review.*

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POST OFFICE.

The attention of the Public is directed to Para. 28 of the Hongkong Postal Guide which reads as follows:—

The usual time for closing a mail is one hour before the steamer is advertised to Sail. Letters prepaid with 10 cents in addition to the postage will, if handed over the counter, be received after the advertised time of closing the mail until the mail has actually left the office.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrone, Pelew and Marshall Island can now be accepted for transmission.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

MAILS DUE.

Europe, Kashima Maru, 14th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

French Mail. Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. --- Per CORDILLERE, 12th June, noon.

Philippine Is.—YUENSANG, 12th June 2 p.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per KUTSANG, 12th inst., 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)— Per LUCHOW, 12th June, 4 p.m.

[Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Wednesday, the 16th June.]

Japan via Moji—BAMRI M. 12th inst. 3 p.m.

Shangha, & North China—Per CHOYSANG, 12th inst. 4 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India via Bombay—Per LUZON M., 12th inst. 4 p.m.

Chefoo, Newchwang & Dairen—Per EIGER, 12th inst. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 13th June.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO M., 13th June 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa & Tamsui—Per DAIJIN M., 13th inst. 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per DAIGI M., 13th inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 14th June.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe —Per KASHIMA M., 14th June, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 15th June.

A'can, Canadain & U. K. Mails Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada—Per CHINA, 15th June, 11 a.m.

Straits—Per SUISANG, 15th inst., 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIMUN, 15th June, 1 p.m.

American Canadian & Siberian Mails Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B. C. Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per AKI M. 15th June 3 p.m.

(Tientsin Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Saturday, 19th June)

Philippine Islands—Per TEAN, 15th inst. inst. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SINGKIANG 15th inst. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 17th June.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said Marseilles and London—Per HIRANO M., 17th inst. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 18th June.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 18th June, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19th June.

English Mail. Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 18th June, at 5 p.m.—Per MALTA, 19th June, Printed Matter and Samples 10 a.m. Registration 10.15 a.m. *Registration Kowloon* B. C. 9.30 a.m Letters 11 a.m.

Saigon—Per ITOLA, 19th inst., 2 p.m.

MONDAY, 21st June.

Australian Mail. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Is. —Per CHANGSHA, 21st June 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd June.

Australian Mail. Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Is. —Per ST. ALBANS, 22nd June, 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—CHINHUA, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Tean, Br. s.s. 1,561, Trowbridge, 11th inst. —Philippine, 8th inst. General—B. & S.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 662, T. Konishi, 10th inst.—Haiphong, 8th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.

Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,316, H. Nomura 10th inst.—Kobe, Gen.—N.Y.K.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,447, A. Takeda, 11th inst.—Manila 9th inst. Gen. —N.Y.K.

Boyarin, Rus. s.s. 995, G. Balding, 10th inst.—Moji, 4th inst. Coal—M B. K.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,238, D. R. Davies, 10th inst.—Shanghai, General—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

June 10.

Sungkiang for Haiphong
Laisang for Kobe via Shanghai
Nagoya for London via Singapore
Shinon for Singapore
Jade for Haiphong via Pakhoi
Eigar for Canton
Changchow for Bangkok via Swatow
Ke'shin Maru for Moji
Taksang for Haiphong
Hanoi for Hoihow via Hoihow
Chelan Maru for Hongay

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

June 11.

Rangoon Maru for Bombay via Singapore
Devawongse for Saigon
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Drufar for Bangkok via Swatow
Kuleehow for Tientsin via Wei-hai-wei
Chiyuen for Canton
Chipshing for Canton
Chicago Maru for Vancouver via K'lung
Albiana for Chinwantao
Kungping for Shanghai
Tungshan for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Nikko Maru from Manila etc.—Rev & Mrs H R Anderson, Mr & Mrs R Withycombe, Mrs M McLachlan, Miss E Ripley, Mr & Mrs W R Macfarlan, Master A W Macfarlan, Miss Macfarlan, Master A A Macfarlan, R Rodrigues, Mr & Mrs D A Dias.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Nagoya for London etc.—Eng Comdr W Dawson, Mrs F P Lachlan, Mrs Ronnie, Lt Col & Mrs H Rayner, Miss V Stevenson, W S Batcock, J Craik, Mrs H D Barrett, Comdr & Mrs Susmann, Miss Bunn, Miss Craddock, C A Percy, Mrs Avenell R C Barlow, Mrs R C Barlow, Mrs C & Miss Gecar, C A Taylor, Y Truyen, Mrs A & Miss M Connor, Teh Lean-swee, G R Martin, Chui Kam-ting.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st May, 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1914.		1915.	
Tytam	4 ft. 7 in. overflow	Below	38 ft 2 in overflow	Below
Tytam Byewash	23 ft. 9 in. overflow	Below	27 ft 2 in overflow	Below
Tytam Intermediate	37 ft. 2 in. overflow	Below	27 ft 10 in overflow	Below
Pokfulum	23 ft. 2 in. overflow	Below	24 ft 12 in overflow	Below
Wong-nai-chung	31 ft. 2 in. overflow	Below	30 ft 6 in overflow	Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1914.	1915
Tytam	89.10	136.47
Tytam Byewash	3.17	.36
Tytam Intermediate	12 80	73.14
Pokfulum	15.22	15.55
Wong-nai-chung	3.52	3.69
Total	122.72	229.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions of decimals gallons during the month of April, 1915.

	1914	1915	
Consumption	130.62	1,982	m. gallons
Estimated population	227,129	260,729	
Consumption per head per day	16.9	10.1	gallons

Intermittent supply by Rider Mains in Rider Main Districts up till 29th April, 1914. Services to houses in Rider main Districts disconnected from Rider mains and supply given by public street fountains only from 25th April 1914. Constant supply in all districts during April 1915.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1914	1915
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	1 ft 3 in Below overflow	5 ft 3 in Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1914	1915
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	261.50	271.98

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions of Decimals Gallons During the month of April, 1915.

	1914	1915	
Consumption	35.30	30.75	m. gallons
Estimated population	94,400	96,200	
Consumption per head per day	11.4	10.6	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department,
W CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.30—Pressure has decreased slightly in the vicinity of Nagasaki and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. It remains highest in the Pacific to the east of the Bonins, and is generally low over China. A small depression is indicated to the S.W. of Formosa.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.11 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S.W. or variable winds, light to moderate; cloudy, thunder showers.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
11th June, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
W'ostock	7a	29.97	43	91	s	2	of
Nemuro	6a	30.01			one	1	
Hakodate	"	29.99				0	
Tokio	"	30.01			sw	1	
Kochi	"	29.89				0	
Nagasaki	"	29.82			wsw	4	
K'agima	"	29.86			sw	2	
Oshima	"	29.91			ssw	1	
Naha	"	29.91			s	1	
Ishi'jima	"	29.88			s	3	
Bonin Is.	"	30.12				0	
Chefoo	"						
W'haiwei	"						
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	29.80	66	100	nw	1	bf
Gutzlaff	"	29.78	68		nw	1	cv
Sharp P.	7a	29.81	75	100	sw	3	o
Amoy	6a	29.74	77	86	sse	1	o
Swatow	"	29.77	76	91	wnw	1	o
Taihoku	5a	29.80	73	94	s	2	o
Taichu	"	29.81	72			0	o
Tainan	"	29.79	75		sse	2	o
Koshun	"	29.75	75		se	2	b
P'dores	"	29.79	77		wsw	2	o
Canton	6a	29.78	74	95		0	o
H'kong	"	29.77	77	93		0	of
Gap Rock	"	29.78			sw	3	o
Macao	"	29.74	73	93	nnw	1	o
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phulien	6a	29.76	77	94	wsw	2	o
Tourane	"	29.76	75		ssw	4	o
C. St. J.	"	29.73	77		n	2	o
Aparri	"	29.79	75	91	s	2	o
Dagupan	"	29.74	75	89	sse	2	o
Manila	"	29.76	75	92		0	o
Legaspi	"	29.76	81	84	n	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.76	79	95	wnw	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.74	79	87	nw	2	o
Surigao	"	29.75	79	93	ese	2	o
Labuan	"	29.81	88				

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, June 11.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 8 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.82	29.84
Temperature	80	77	77
Humidity	78	93	91
Wind Direction	WNW	—	SSE
" Force	2	0	2
Weather	0	of	0
Rain	—	1.11	—

Highest open air Temperature on the 10th 82
Lowest " " " " " 76

H.K. Observatory, 11th June.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

7th June to 13th June, 1915.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
Mon	7	m 1 10	5.2	0 32	2.0
		0 14 m	4.5	11 37 m	2.3
Tues.	8	m 0 18	3.8	1 08	2.3
		7 10 m	4.3		
Wed.	9	m 6 14	6 0	m 0 37	2.7
		8 8 m	4.2	1 45	1.8
Thur.	10	m 7 9	4.4	m 0 46	2.8
		9 0 m	4.1	2 58	2.3
Fri.	11	m 8 3	4.7	m 1 17	3.0
		9 54 m	3.9	3 48	2.0
Sat.	12	m 8 58	5.0	m 1 47	3.1
		10 48 m	3.8	4 34	0.7
Sun.	13	m 9 52	5.2	m 2 13	3.0
		11 45 m	3.7	5 22	0.5

m morning, a afternoon.

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B'BAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R.	noon 19th June	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Kashgar Capt. H. N. Rivers R.N.R.	about 25th June	Freight & P'sage
L'DON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Karmala Capt. H. G. Evans R.N.R.	about 7th July	Freight & P'sage

Subject to alteration without notice.

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E. A. Hewett,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. 4

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MANCHURIA	"	TUESDAY,	22nd June, at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA	"	TUESDAY,	20th July, at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA (via Manila)	"	TUESDAY,	3rd Aug., at noon.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.